

## UCS rescue bid laying: TUC to see Davies

By VICTOR KEEGAN

A delegation of union leaders led by Mr Vic Feather, general secretary of the TUC, will meet Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, to discuss Upper Clyde Shipbuilders amid increasing fears that the rescue plan for the shipyards may prove to be stillborn.

Mr Archibald Kelly, the Scottish industrialist, might launch a successful operation for the whole of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders were fading yesterday as he presented an outline of his plan to Sir John Eden, the Minister for Industry, which lasted two and a half hours.

At the meeting, Mr Kelly refused to comment, apart from issuing a brief statement saying that the Government had promised to study his proposals carefully and, at the same time, continue with its own plan to form a new company based only on the Govan-Linthouse yards. The statement added:

## Dismay over pay claim

By KEITH HARPER

A huge wage claim for 10 million engineering workers was received yesterday by the TUC, which has been described as "phenomenal" by employers.

The claim, put forward by Mr. Scammon, president of the United Union of Engineering Workers, asks that the minimum wage be increased from £1.50 to £2.50 a week, and that the maximum be increased from £120 to £150 a week. It also demands a 10 per cent increase in overtime pay, and a 10 per cent increase in holiday pay.

The claim is the most radical yet made by the UUEW, and it is being met with dismay by employers. Mr. Scammon said that the claim was the result of a "very serious" study of the cost of living, and that it was a "very realistic" claim.

Mr. Scammon also said that the claim was a "very realistic" claim, and that it was a "very realistic" claim.



Thousands of people line the funeral route as police horses lead the cortege at the funeral of Superintendent Gerald Richardson in Blackpool yesterday. Behind the cars loaded with wreaths, more than 500 policemen march in procession. The superintendent was shot during a raid on a jeweller's shop on Monday

## Trial is kept secret

AN UNNAMED African is facing an unknown charge on undisclosed evidence inside a sealed courtroom in Rhodesia—probably the country's first entirely secret trial. The conditions were imposed by the magistrate at Kari, Mr. G. Rose, "in the interests of public order and safety."

Verdict and sentence may be suppressed, Mr. Rose gave his ruling after hearing matters raised by the prosecution.

## Grounded

HUNDREDS of Westland Aircraft workers will lose jobs because the company is closing a helicopter factory at Hayes, Middlesex. Details page 12.

## Soaring £

THE POUND rose briefly yesterday to a 2.45 dollars level, the highest since devaluation in 1967.

## Palace coup

PRINCE RAINIER and Princess Grace's three children each won a swim in Monaco's yearly family swimming competition, with help from their mother. The former Grace Kelly, aged 41, won her relay leg, enabling her son Albert, aged 14, to clinch the race.

## Tour off

THE CRICKET COUNCIL has postponed for a year the tour of India and Pakistan. The need for giving leading players "a break" is offered as the reason. John Ariotti, page 17.

## Police cue

POLICE were called to investigate claims by a student nurse that another nurse beat patients with a hillyards cue at St Margaret's, Great Barr, a hospital criticised by the Hospital Advisory Service for using patients as labour.

## Man is held in village swoop

By PETER HARVEY

The Flying Squad yesterday captured one of the two men wanted in connection with the shooting of three policemen at Blackpool on Monday. But the other, Joseph Sewell, was still at large and the target of a massive hunt in Central London.

More than 170 detectives, many of them armed, were last night focusing the search for Sewell on Soho and the West End. Other armed squads scoured dozens of addresses in South London and the East End. Police marksmen were also standing by.

Yesterday's arrest took place after "a small army" from the Special Branch, Scotland Yard murder squad, the Midlands Regional Crime Squad and Lancashire CID descended on the village of Stoneleigh and the Royal showground, near Leamington Spa.

The arrest was made about an hour after Superintendent Gerald Richardson, the officer killed in Monday's shooting, was buried in Blackpool.

Preparations for the raid were started at about midday yesterday when Midlands Regional Crime Squad was told that a house which had stood empty for some time appeared to be occupied.

Detectives conducting raids in London also turned up more information about the movements of one of the wanted men.

Men from the Flying Squad and the other groups were disguised as holidaymakers and workmen and stationed on all roads leading to the village and showground. Others began to mingle with the crowds at the showground while a team of armed detectives moved into woods adjoining the house. With marksmen covering all exits from the showground and house, the police moved in.

The man was found in the crowd, watching a pony club event in which his daughter was thought to be taking part. The house did not figure in the arrest.

Although he has not been officially named, it is understood that the man is a Charles Douglas Haynes, from London. Last night he was being taken to a psychiatric hospital.

## TV, radio—2

Arts ..... 8 Overseas ..... 2.4  
Business 12-14 Sport ..... 16, 17  
Entertainments ..... 6 Women ..... 9  
Home ..... 5-7 Words 15, 17  
Classified—7, 14, 15

## Ulster internment failed, says Wilson

Mr Harold Wilson said last night that his remedy for the present situation in Northern Ireland was to call a conference at Lancaster House or Marlborough House with all the British political parties and all the Ulster parties and interests.

Mr Wilson accused the Government of moving right over into the Ulster Unionist camp and ending the bipartisan approach to the problem. Speaking on BBC radio's "The World Tonight," Mr Wilson reminded his interviewer, Mr Douglas Stuart, of Mr Heath's "ill-tempered" reply to Mr Lynch's suggestion for a conference and said, "I think by goodwill of all the British and Parliamentarians, including those from Northern Ireland, and with a very full discussion with those in the south, it's got to be settled."

Mr Wilson considered that internment alone had failed because it had been imposed by political initiative. He said "I believe that if they were going to use special powers which are contrary to the Human Rights convention and if they felt and could prove to Parliament that it was necessary, it should have been accompanied by some political initiative."

He said that the decision to implement internment should have been taken while Parliament was still sitting and added, "Even if it was not, there are many signs that they have not got the people they were looking for—their can only work if there is a new hope brought into the situation in relation to a political initiative. He repeated his request for the recall of Parliament and when asked whether he thought it would do any good he replied "I think there would be many people who would like to hear the voice of reason coming from either side of the House of Commons."

without the constructive measures of some moves towards a political solution."

Mr Wilson accused the Government of going further and further into a blind alley and added: "Very many of the people, the minority who are looking to Britain, to preserve an even hand between the two factions in Northern Ireland are losing hope, and it would be a deplorable thing if they were driven into the arms of extremists."

Mr Wilson, however, turned down Mr Lynch's suggestion to abolish Stormont and explained: "This can only be done if it is acceptable to the people of Northern Ireland as well as Southern Ireland. I don't think the abolition of Stormont of itself is going to solve the problem. What we want is some commonsense and some give and take and a decision to stop living in the past."

Other Ulster news, page 6

Leader comment, page 8

## showlimbing licence for French?

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, August 26

Pierre Mazeaud, UDR, whose own preferred name is climbing, is attempting to get a Bill making it compulsory for climbers to be insured against accidents.

The policy, like a driving licence, would be delivered only if the aspirant had passed a competence test.

Mazeaud's initiative has inspired by a series of accidents in the Alps this year. 68 people have been killed, 47 of them on Mont Blanc, and 100 injured, which compares with 33 last year and 28 in 1969.

The accidents have been attributed partly to bad weather following a long spell of settled weather which had lulled climbers into a false sense of security. Falling and sudden drops in temperature are among the hazards which Alpine guides are obliged to advise of, but which are often overlooked by inexperienced climbers.

Some are concerned with the kind of equipment which makes young people set off on difficult expeditions at the moment they arrive in the mountains, when they are not fit, and lack respect for the changes of weather.

Experts note that only a few of holiday climbers are properly equipped, and that the mountain rescue service, provided at a cost of 100 million francs, is carried out in cooperation with the CRS, a mountain division of the gendarmes, is high. It costs 140 francs to get a helicopter off

## Porn team denies a split

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM

UNDEPRAVED and uncorrupted after a two-day study of pornography in Denmark, Lord Longford's private inquiry team returned home last night. Lord Longford himself brought back a stack of dirty books which, bowing to the interests of straight research, the Customs officers did not confiscate, although they delayed the party for 10 minutes by examining many of the magazines.

The team also returned with what was described as a number of "healthy disagreements" about their impressions, but insisted unanimously that there had been no split. Both Mr Gyles Brandreth and Miss Sue Peden said they had different views from Lord Longford, but would be staying with the commission.

"When the commission was set up there was a theory that we were all Lord Long-

ford's stooges. Our differences of opinion show that this is not the case," Mr Brandreth said.

Lord Longford said the visit made him slightly more apprehensive about what might happen in London if restrictions on pornography were removed.

If people here have the opportunity to see live sex shows which in Copenhagen often involve audience participation, many would be against any further liberalisation of the obscenity laws, he predicted.

It was the audience participation which surprised him and forced him to leave a live show: "There were three courses open to me: one, to participate, second, to sit there making it plain I detested it, or three, to clear out—and I took that course," he said. His colleagues, who, Lord Longford said, stayed "with heroic stoicism," agreed that while Copen-

hagen was not "a sex-sodden city, the blatant display of pornography was discreditable."

The excursion seems to have proved nothing either to the pro- or anti-porn factions. Miss Joan Bourne, who broadly favours minimum restrictions, said that it had been "inevitable" rather than relevant or useful. Lord Longford, though he prefers time to mull over his conclusions, said that pornography was not of much interest to the Danes. Their annual consumption was reckoned to be the same now as it was eight or nine years ago.

But at least the visit has demonstrated to the self-appointed inquirers—the diverging opinions of the experts. Yesterday they were told by Copenhagen's deputy police chief that he doubted if there had been a real drop in some categories of sex crimes. This conflicts with the findings of Mr Berl Kut-

schinsky, a psychologist whose research notes a decline in some categories of sex crimes in the past five years.

"It is impossible to say whether the police chief or the criminologist is right," said Lord Longford. They had been told during discussions with police officers that there has been no decline in standards of public behaviour although pornography in all its manifestations is overwhelmingly available.

In spite of this limited optimism by the police all the porn-stormers agreed that they were not satisfied that there were sufficient precautions to protect children under 18, and anyone who was not interested.

## Hospital cleared by bomb hoax

A hundred patients, babies and nurses were evacuated from the maternity unit at Dudley Road Hospital, Birmingham, last night after a bomb hoax.

Some babies in an advanced state of pregnancy were transferred by ambulance to other hospitals.

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# Kaunda takes a cool look at challenge from Kapwepwe

From DAVID MARTIN: Lusaka, August 26

President Kaunda is meeting with great coolness the challenge posed by the resignation from his Cabinet of Mr Simon Kapwepwe. He said today he would surrender office only on the demand of the Zambian people, and that he had no intention of meeting Mr Kapwepwe's demand for a general election. While Mr Kapwepwe, the former Vice-President who left the Cabinet on Saturday, was organising his challenge in a new opposition party Dr Kaunda was starting a 10-day holiday in the Luangwa National Park, hundreds of miles from Lusaka.

In his first public comment on the crisis, Dr Kaunda told me at Luangwa: "When I write my memoirs this is going to be a very interesting period. I will hand over only when the people say I am no longer suitable, and not because Simon says I should. He has told people in my home district that Welensky once ruled here and he has gone away, and that Kaunda will go too. Let us see. The next election is due in 1973, and Dr Kaunda intends to keep to schedule."

Dr Kaunda said the basis of his political differences with Mr Kapwepwe lay in Mr Kapwepwe's demand that he should purge the ruling UNIP party, the army, air force, Civil Service, and other institutions. The President sees this as a threat to his concept of a democratic mass party, and argues that the people are not ready for this.

Mr Kapwepwe argues Dr Kaunda is inept in keeping on

politicians long discredited. Even some of Dr Kaunda's staunchest supporters agree with Mr Kapwepwe over this. Dr Kaunda is inclined to minimise the political difference while Mr Kapwepwe naturally exaggerates them. But the danger is inter-party violence on a large scale, particularly on the Copper belt, with petrol bombings, mob violence and riots which have in the past characterised Zambian politics.

Dr Kaunda said he hoped the "alliance" between the African National Congress and the new United Progressive Party of Mr Kapwepwe did not force him to ban the parties or detain their leaders. He would prefer to defeat them politically.

The "alliance" between the UPP and the Congress led by Mr Harry Nkumbula is a marriage of convenience and as usual in relationships of this kind, the foundations are shaky. Neither Mr Kapwepwe nor Mr Nkumbula seems likely to succeed to the other as leader of the "merger". They casually talk of, but which is unlikely to come about.

The "alliance" consists of little more than sharing offices and the determination to bring down Dr Kaunda. Mr Kapwepwe has supported Dr

Kaunda totally on his policies towards southern Africa. Mr Nkumbula has leaned heavily towards the policy of the Malawi President, Dr Banda.

As Mr Kapwepwe sees it, they will cooperate where they can find common ground. But in reality there is little of that. Mr Kapwepwe can count on support in the Copper Belt and the Northern Province, and probably from dissatisfied elements in urban areas who complain of rising prices, shortages, and lack of housing.

But Dr Kaunda is the only one of the three with a national political base, and he knows it. Of the 110 seats in Parliament, Mr Nkumbula's party holds 19. Mr Kapwepwe's UPP might win another 20 in the Bemba block. But that is in the future, for today the UPP has no money or organisation.

Dr Kaunda ended the interview by pointing to a big elephant which emerged from the hush 40 yards ahead of us. The animal seemed much more immediately threatening than Mr Kapwepwe in Lusaka.

But that is today. In a few months Dr Kaunda may find the threat of Mr Kapwepwe far greater than he is prepared to concede at present.

## Indonesian acclaim for Juliana

Jakarta, August 26

The visit of Queen Juliana, and her husband Prince Bernhard to the former Dutch colony of Indonesia, marks the end of years of impaired relations between the countries. It is the first visit to Indonesia by a Dutch monarch.

The warm welcome at Jakarta airport was led by President Suharto who fought as Lieutenant colonel in the Indonesian struggle for independence.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Malik, told Dutch journalists yesterday that the visit symbolised the goodwill of Indonesia and the Netherlands in cementing relations. Mr Malik was present today to greet the Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Norbert Schmelzer, who is accompanying the party.

Security precautions kept the crowd to about 2,000 plus 1,000 special guests who lined up along more than 100 yards of red carpet on the tarmac. Thousands more stood five deep along the road leading from the airport, cheering and waving Indonesian flags.

The Dutch flag flew on the route to the Merdeka Palace alongside huge portraits of the Queen and Prince, and of President and Mrs Suharto.

The Queen was cheered as she stepped from a jet aircraft of the Royal Dutch Airlines. The welcome to her showed no bitterness over the 350 years of colonialism. — Reuters.

## Visit by nuclear ship off

By MICHAEL LAKE

The West German nuclear-powered ship, the Otto Hahn, is not coming to London in October, in spite of protracted negotiations because the Federal Republic will not issue the owners with what amounts to a "green card" or an international insurance certificate.

As a result the Government has approached several other governments to try to arrive at a new international convention which would allow nuclear-powered ships to visit other countries. The existing Brussels nuclear convention on such ships has been signed by only three Governments, none of which has nuclear ships.

The obstacle is that the Brussels convention requires inspection of visiting ships as a safeguard against the leakage of radiation and no government with a nuclear capacity is prepared to allow any other authorities to inspect its installations.

In 1964 the USS Savannah which is nuclear-powered docked at Southampton but only because the US Government took the responsibility of guaranteeing the West German Government is not prepared to make any third party guarantees.

The 14,000-ton ship was supposed to visit Tilbury between October 3 and 15 to embellish the meeting of the international maritime consultative organisation.

## Multiracial convention opposed

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, August 26  
The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, has rejected as "totally unnecessary" a multiracial national convention to decide South Africa's future political direction, as proposed yesterday by the Zulu leader, Chief Buthelezi.

The Minister said the Government knew precisely which direction to follow, it had no need to seek a policy, there was no uncertainty about South Africa's political future, and there was thus no need for a national convention.

The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, significantly has declined to comment "at this stage" on Chief Buthelezi's call. Two Opposition parties, the United Party and the Progressive Party, the chairman of the South African Indian Council and of the Coloured Persons Representative Council (both Government-created apartheid institutions), and the Leader of the Opposition in the Coloured Council have all backed Chief Buthelezi's call.

Mr Ray Swart, chairman of the Progressive Party's national executive, said: "The Government consistently claims to be having dialogue with non-white leaders, yet Mr Botha's instant 'No' to Chief Buthelezi's suggestion would hardly be a better example of what the word dialogue does not mean."



Women's Lib supporters who marched around City Hall and down Wall Street in New York yesterday to celebrate the 51st anniversary of the granting of woman's suffrage

## Lib loses to a labourer

New York, August 26

Thousands of Women's Liberationists gathered in New York today to celebrate Women's Rights Day and to protest against inequality of the sexes.

The women, demanding equal pay, equal work, jobs for all women who want them, and quality child care, planned to take part in an extensive programme of rallies, marches, and protests. Events today—the 51st anniversary of women's suffrage in the United States—began with Mayor Mr John Lindsay, reading an announcement from the steps of the city hall proclaiming Women's Rights Day.

During the morning the women handed out mock awards to the presidents of 10 New York advertising agencies that produced the year's "most unwanted advertisement".

A small group entered the gallery of the stock exchange and unfurled a large banner before being hustled out by security guards.

But men appeared to outnumber women by about three-to-one at the junction of Wall Street and Broad Street in the financial district where the protesters met.

The only excitement occurred when a middle-aged liberationist engaged in a spirited exchange with a construction worker perched on the George Washington statue outside the US Treasury building.

The woman's remarks were lost in bursts of cheering which greeted every bellowed demand the construction worker made.

"What you need is a man," he cried to the woman, to the laughter of the crowd of about 4,000 people. "What you all need is a man," he said.

The exchange ended with the worker commenting: "I gotta go to work now... do you want to come along and see what men are really like?" — Reuters.

## Father fears for Soledad lawyer's safety

San Quentin (Calif.), August 26

The father of missing lawyer Stephen Bingham said today that his son may have unwittingly become part of a "crazy conspiracy" which touched off the escape attempt at San Quentin prison and now is being "held involuntarily".

Mr Alfred M. Bingham, a Salem, Connecticut, lawyer, said in Berkeley that he fears for his son's safety, and that the younger man already may have been the victim of foul play.

The younger Bingham, a 26-year-old Berkeley activist, was the last man to visit black revolutionary convict George Jackson before Jackson used a gun at San Quentin on Saturday.

Twenty minutes later Jackson was dead. The bodies of

three guards and two white inmates, beaten, garrotted, slashed and shot to death, were found inside a cell block.

The elder Bingham said his son may have become "inadvertently a part of a desperate conspiracy — not really desperate but, in some respects rather crazy."

If so, Bingham said, "it seems quite logical that his knowledge of who they are even though he might have inadvertently been an innocent party might indicate he is being held involuntarily until this situation is clear."

Bingham said he did not know who else might have been involved. He noted that the young woman who accompanied his son to the prison on Saturday gave the Berkeley Black Panther chapter head-

quarters as her address, but said that "did not mean the Panthers were involved."

Bingham said if he could contact his son he would ask him to come out of hiding. "I'm only a parent of a young man who got involved in something he clearly didn't understand," he said.

Bingham called his son a "romantic," dedicated to non-violence, who gave him a copy of Jackson's book "Soledad Brother" as a Christmas present.

In San Francisco a hearing for the two surviving "Soledad Brothers" erupted into a shouting melee today when the mother of one of the prisoners began screaming at the Judge. Police used clubs to clear the courtroom. — UPI.

## Italy may subsidise political parties

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, August 26

Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Christian Democrat Whip in the Chamber, has sought the support of his counterparts in other parties for a project which would call for all political parties to receive a State subsidy.

The idea, discussed for more than a decade, was put forward in a letter. This may mean that the project will have official support from the Roman Catholic party.

Signor Andreotti's plan

would call for each of the 11 parties now represented in Parliament to receive a lump sum of \$664,000 a year, as well as an additional \$30 for each vote received in the last general election.

The Christian Democrats, the largest party, would benefit by more than \$9 million annually. The Communists, the second party, would get \$3,908,000. The smaller parties, such as the neo-Fascist MSI, would receive \$1,600,000. The total annual cost would be about \$26 million.

At present the parties pretend they survive on popular support from members' contributions. Everyone realises this is a joke. Though no party publishes a budget, even for campaign expenses, all receive subsidies from major and minor industrial concerns.

The former president of an industrial giant said recently that when he moved into his office he was presented with a cheque book with sums already written in, for the next regular payment to the parties.

The Communist requires all its MPs and MPs to give a percentage of their wages, according to temporary seniority, to the party's coffers. All party newspapers and magazines are free.

The only sound argument against State financing of parties, which presumes would mean making books to inspection by State and that it would bolster smaller parties in a way which already has in many parties as these ideologies.

## TELEVISION

Late late culture: Gunther Schuller's Kafka-based opera centres on a man whose unknown persecutors have unknown motives. Simon Estes leads, Felicia Weathers, Herincx, Remedios in support ("The Visitation," BBC-2, 10 10). Earlier, Raymond Huntley joins the residents in "Misleading Cases" (BBC-1, 8 30). Repeat-wise, "Summer Review" includes Alan Bennett's brilliant send-up of K. Cixx remembering Berenson (BBC-2, 8 30).

### BBC-1

1 0 p.m. Dyfal Donc: Quiz  
1 30 Watch with Mother.  
1 45 News.  
2 30 Racing from Goodwood.  
2 30, 3 30, 3 40, 4 0.  
4 0 Play School.  
4 40 Jacksonov.  
4 55 Score with The Scaffold: puzzles and quizzes.  
5 25 Boss Cat.  
5 30 News.  
6 0 London This Week.  
6 20 Tomorrow's World.  
6 45 We Want to Sing.  
7 15 The Virginian.  
8 30 Misleading Cases: "Tiger in your Bank."  
9 0 Nine O'Clock News.  
9 20 It's a Knock-out.  
10 25 24 Hours by David Dumbleby.  
11 5 First Time Out: The Wherehouse La Mama, London.  
11 55 Weather.

### BBC-2

11 0 a.m. Play School.  
7 30 p.m. News.  
8 0 Get the Drift: mild and bitter humour.  
8 30 Summer Review: Film Extras: Alan Bennett visits Bernard Berenson, The Tribal Image, and Solar Plexus.  
8 20 Cousin Bette: Dellah and her Handmaid.  
10 5 News.

10 10 "The Visitation": an opera by Gunther Schuller with Simon Estes as Carter Jones.

### ITV

LONDON (Thames)  
2 55 p.m. Clay Pigeon Shooting.  
3 20 Living Architects: Eric Lyons.  
3 40 Zingalong.  
3 55 Who Were the British? 1: "The Conquerors."  
4 25 Skippy.  
4 55 Secret Squirrel.  
5 20 Follyfoot.  
5 50 News from ITN.  
6 0 Riptide.  
LONDON (Weekend)  
7 0 p.m. The Sky's the Limit.  
7 30 Cribbins.  
8 0 The FBI: "The Tunnel."  
9 0 Kate, with Phyllis Calvert.  
10 0 News at Ten.  
10 30 Police 5.  
10 40 Film: "The Old Dark House," with Janette Scott, Robert Morley, Joyce Grenfell.  
12 midnight On Reflection: Christopher Smart.  
12 25 a.m. A Likely Story: "The Bible's not a Book."

ANGLIA — 4 0 p.m. Anglia News.  
4 30 Yoda for Health.  
4 30 Romper Room.  
4 50 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea.  
5 30 News.  
5 40 About Anglia.  
5 45 Crossroads.  
5 50 Glamour 71.  
6 0 News at Ten.  
6 0 Kate, with Phyllis Calvert.  
10 0 News at Ten.  
10 30 The Name of the Game.  
12 midnight Reflection: Canon Edward McBride.

CHANNEL — 3 15 p.m. Holiday Scotland.  
3 35 King's College Hospital—Medical Computing Project.  
4 0 Zingalong.  
4 10 Puffin's Birthday Greetings.  
4 20 Gilligan's Island.  
4 55

Land of the Giants, 5 30 News.  
5 40 Channel 4.  
5 45 Crossroads.  
6 0 The Sky's the Limit.  
6 30 Albert and Victoria.  
6 40 Department "S".  
6 45 Kate, with Phyllis Calvert.  
6 50 News at Ten.  
7 0 Film: "Bachelor Party".  
7 15 a.m. News and Weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV) — 3 35 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope.  
3 40 Women Today.  
3 45 Zingalong.  
3 55 News.  
4 0 ATV Today and Sports Report.  
4 30 Crossroads.  
4 40 The Sky's the Limit.  
4 45 Albert and Victoria.  
4 50 Hawaii Five-O.  
5 0 Kate, with Phyllis Calvert.  
5 10 News at Ten.  
5 15 Film: "The Third Secret" with Stephen Boyd, Jack Hawkins, Richard Attenborough and Diane Cilento.

NORTHERN (Granada) — 4 10 p.m. News and Poyton Place.  
4 40 Thunderbirds.  
4 45 News.  
4 50 Zingalong.  
4 55 Albert and Victoria.  
5 0 The Sky's the Limit.  
5 05 The Hidden Face.  
5 10 The Odd Couple.  
5 15 Kate, with Phyllis Calvert.  
5 20 News at Ten.  
5 25 Film: "The Murder Game".  
11 55 Close.

SOUTHERN — 3 35 p.m. Action 70.  
3 40 Mothers' Union.  
3 45 Yoda for Health.  
3 50 Tomorrow's Horoscope.  
3 55 Women Today.  
4 0 Houseparty.  
4 25 Mantic.  
4 30 Crossroads.  
4 35 Skippy.  
4 40 News at Ten.  
4 45 Day by Day.  
4 50 Scene Southeast (Channels 10 and 55 only).  
5 0 Albert and Victoria.  
5 05 The Sky's the Limit.  
5 10 Inside the Walls of Folsom Prison.  
5 15 Cochran.  
5 20 Kate, with Phyllis Calvert.  
5 25 News at Ten.  
5 30 The Name of the Game.  
12 midnight Reflection: Canon Edward McBride.

WALES AND WEST (ITV) — 3 15 p.m. Land of the Giants.  
3 20 Tomorrow's Horoscope.  
3 25 Moment of Truth.  
3 40 News at Ten.  
3 45 Zingalong.  
3 50 Robin

Hood, 5 50 News.  
5 55 Prayer for the Day.  
6 0 Regional News.  
6 05 Crossroads.  
6 10 The Sky's the Limit.  
6 15 Film: "Hangman's Knot", with Randolph Scott and Donna Reed.  
6 20 Kate, with Phyllis Calvert.  
6 25 News at Ten.  
6 30 Paper Round.  
6 35 Quiz: 10 Man in a Suitcase.  
12 midnight Weather.

HTV WEST (As HTV General Service except) — 4 7 40 p.m. Report West.  
6 15-6 35 Report West.

HTV WALES (As HTV General Service except) — 3 15 p.m. Mr Piper.  
3 45-4 0 p.m. The Sky's the Limit.  
4 10-4 15 News at Ten.  
4 15-4 20 Wales and the Common Market.

HTV CYMRU/WALES (As HTV General Service except) — 3 15 p.m. Mr Piper.  
3 45-4 0 p.m. The Sky's the Limit.  
4 10-4 15 News at Ten.  
4 15-4 20 Wales and the Common Market.

WESTWARD — 3 15 p.m. Holiday Scotland.  
3 35 King's College Hospital—Medical Computing Project.  
3 55 Westward News.  
4 0 Zingalong.  
4 05 News at Ten.  
4 10 GUS Honeybee.  
4 15 Land of the Giants.  
4 20 News.  
4 25 Sports Desk.  
4 30 Crossroads.  
4 35 The Sky's the Limit.  
4 40 Albert and Victoria.  
4 45 Department "S".  
4 50 Kate, with Phyllis Calvert.  
4 55 News at Ten.  
5 0 Film: "Bachelor Party", with Don Murray, E. G. Marshall.  
5 15 News at Ten.  
5 20 Faith for Life.  
5 25 Weather.  
12 15 Close.

YORKSHIRE — 3 0 p.m. Houseparty.  
3 15 Women are People: Marjorie Proops.  
3 20 Yoda for Health.  
3 25 Calendar News.  
3 30 Mantic.  
3 35 Land of the Giants.  
3 40 News.  
3 45 The Odd Couple.  
3 50 McQueen.  
3 55 The Sky's the Limit.  
4 0 Albert and Victoria.  
4 05 The FBI.  
4 10 Kate, with Phyllis Calvert.  
4 15 News at Ten.  
4 20 Film: "Splendour in the Grass", with Natalie Wood and Warren Beatty.  
4 25 News.  
12 45 a.m. Weather.

## RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6 25 a.m. News.  
6 27 Farming.  
6 30 Prayer for the Day.  
6 40 Regional News.  
6 45 Weather.  
6 50 Today.  
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# Nixon told to expect no concession from visit to Peking

Israel to...  
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S staging...  
electoral...  
farce

Paris, August 26  
Mr James Reston, vice-president of the "New York Times," said here today after a week's visit to China, that Mr Chou En-Lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, was particularly interested in the psychology of President Nixon. The President is expected to visit Peking before May.

Mr Reston, asked at a news conference what Mr Nixon might gain from his visit, said: "A cynical answer is re-election. In the present political situation of our country, an accommodation with Peking could be a decisive factor. But he is going to get no concessions from the People's Republic."

The Chinese were "not too amused" by Mr Nixon's two-Chinas policy, "as we would not be too amused by a two-American policy," Mr Nixon would be told to take his troops away from Indo-China.

The primary Chinese concern was a possible invasion by the Soviet Union. Defence measures were being undertaken in Peking and other cities. "It was emphasised to me many times that the Soviet Union had a million men on their (common) borders. We (the United States) do not have a direct threat of that kind."

Mr Reston said Chinese leaders also told him that a defence treaty with Japan was possible. "I asked whether it could visit Flynn. They said since I was leaving it was not convenient." He was given no reply when he asked about correspondents missing in Indo-China.

Mr Reston said he tried to go to Hanoi. But the North Vietnamese Embassy told him the situation there was confused and would not give him a visa. — UPi and Reuters.

Hongkong, August 26

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## 'Tough' for US

Paris, August 26  
The former Cabinet Minister, M. Alain Peyrefitte, who has just returned from Peking, said today that China would pose "very exacting conditions" in any detente with the United States.

In an interview with "La Croix," he forecast that the results of President Nixon's trip to China would not be felt for some time. "There will be no normalisation of relations as long as the United States does not irrevocably commit itself to withdraw all its troops from Indo-China and Taiwan."

As the monsoon season nears its end, the Indian Army is making prudent dispositions for possible war. Reinforcements have gone to the western and Kashmir fronts. The armour is rolling from its peace stations in north central India to take up its war positions in the Punjab.

Pakistan has made great play with these "concentrations." Yet the fact is that these moves are purely precautionary and that those in India — and elsewhere — who believe that swift military action represents the best way to end the continuing Bangla Desh crisis are likely to be disappointed.

In the technical military sense, war remains a feasible option for India, whether initiated by her, by Pakistan, or after an escalation of border incidents during which both sides lose control.

The Sino-Indian border is now covered by a specialised mountain army with its reserves in the Himalayan foothills, of some 10 divisions. Although India remains at a logistic disadvantage against China because of the differing nature of the terrain on the two sides of the border, her forces are infinitely better equipped, better trained, and better positioned than they were in 1962.

The Indian Army appears confident that it can contain any threat from China's forces in Tibet — estimated at about 120,000 riflemen.

If this is the case, the Indian plains army of some 15 divisions is thus in a position to deploy on the western and Kashmir fronts a force equal in size to that possessed by Pakistan — the same one to one situation that obtained in the 1965 war — and still have left a numerically slightly superior force to use against Pakistan's 4½ divisions in East Bengal.

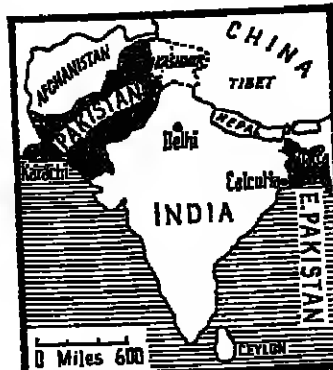
Qualitatively such an Indian force in the East would be markedly superior to its potential opponent. Disposed all over East Bengal in brigade and battalion packets, the Pakistani forces would find it extremely difficult to deploy for line battle against the Indians.

Once in the line — if they managed it — they would be decisively hampered by their lack of artillery and air support, and by the inadequacy for combat supply purposes of an already damaged transport system which would no doubt, in war, be under intensive attack by the Bengali guerrillas. A retired Indian general, thwacking the sofa smartly with his swagger stick, told me: "It would be a complete pushover, nobody questions that."

As for the western front, the Indians could expect their forces to do at least as well as in 1965, when neither side won a decisive victory but both succeeded in holding the other side's thrusts. If in a new war it turned out that one side put

From New Delhi, Martin Woollacott assesses India's military power and political intentions

## Waiting for Pakistan to fall apart



in ignoring those in the Opposition parties. According to one report, Mrs Gandhi earlier this year allowed a lengthy Cabinet discussion of the war option with the sole purpose of demonstrating how crazy it was.

The arguments against war are numerous. India finds even the remote possibility of Chinese intervention, perhaps leading to the involvement of the other super-Powers, a worrying prospect. Equally unattractive to India is the UN that would arise if a war in East Bengal were to be stopped half way.

Then there is the argument that a Bagla Desh created by a force of Indian arms would be inherently unstable, that India would have to police it and perhaps, having forfeited some international sympathy, be forced to provide far more of its independence dowry than would otherwise be the case.

The war option was thus a dubious one for India even before the Indo-Soviet treaty. That treaty pushes it even further away from the realms of possibility. The vital passage in the communiqué issued after the signing of the treaty reads: "Both sides reiterated that there can be no military solution and considered it neces-

sary that urgent steps be taken in East Pakistan for the achievement of a political solution and for the creation of conditions of safety for the return of the refugees which alone would answer the interests of the entire people of Pakistan."

This is so ludicrously far from the standard Indian formulation of the Bangla Desh problem as to argue that India has made important concessions to the Soviet Union.

To most Indians there is no longer any such country as East Pakistan, no possibility of any "political solution," no "conditions of safety" for refugees short of Bangla Desh independence, and no such entity as "the entire people of Pakistan."

The irony is that in its emotional recoil from Nixon's Peking initiative and from what is seen here as American perfidy in its continuing support for Pakistan, the Indians have signed up with a country whose attitude to Pakistan differs only slightly from that of the United States.

The Indians have chosen to forget their shock and amazement when the Soviet Union topped up the Pakistan arms inventory with guns and tanks east.

### Watch on the border

after the 1965 war. They are aware that all three super-Powers consider it important to retain influence in West Pakistan, and that Russia will even be able to present the recent treaty to that country as a Soviet curb on Indian aggressiveness.

They know that both the US and the Soviet Union choose to act as if a political solution within one Pakistan is a possibility. Why India signed the treaty in these circumstances, though it had been admittedly lying on the table for two years, remains something of a mystery. But the Indian high card in all this, they believe, is that a political settlement remains an impossibility.

As one senior Indian diplomat said: "Let them go on talking about the need for a political settlement. They won't succeed. First, because the West Pakistanis will never agree. And second, because the East Bengalis will never agree. Thus, having put aside thoughts of war, India is still apparently prepared to wait until — hopefully — West Pakistan cracks under the strain of containing its occupation regime in the east."

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CHRISTOPHER ROPER reviews some recent Peruvian acquisitions

# Arms over the Andes

ONE of the facets of the Peruvian military government's activities has been its energetic re-equipment of the armed forces at an estimated cost to date of between \$200 million and \$300 million.

It has been little noticed partly because there has been very little publicity—a bud-ded French AMX light tanks, some of which appeared in the independence day parade last month are not advertised. The lack of publicity has been quite deliberate: a group of Peruvian journalists were summoned to a meeting by a very senior member of the Government recently and asked not to publish details of the country's arms purchases.

The general explained, in terms of sweetest reason, that every country had to be adequately defended and that undue publicity would only aggravate the current rise of arms in Latin America.

If one considers Peru's defence needs one thinks immediately of fisheries protection and anti-guerrilla operations. Peru has some of the richest fishing grounds in the world and claims sovereignty over waters extending 200 miles from the coast.

These waters are constantly invaded by Japanese and United States vessels and it would be very understandable if Peru were buying patrol craft and reconnaissance planes for this purpose. However, the naval arm already received or on order

—which include four submarines, two re-buys of English destroyers and the odd frigate, are unorthodox fisheries protection vessels, to say the least. No aircraft in the least suitable for reconnaissance have been purchased.

The aircraft are mostly suitable for lifting troops into battle. A Buffalo STOL/VTOL cargo-propeller carrier. These could admittedly be used for servicing military development projects in the interior, but if this were the intention it is legitimate to wonder why they have been painted in desert camouflage patterns of brown and buff. Likewise at least four Hercules C130s.

Nor are the 20-odd Mirage fighter-bombers very handy for patrolling the fishing grounds. The same may be said about the potential threat of urban or rural guerrillas. Neither the aircraft ships, nor the light tanks would have been the slightest good to the Peruvian army in its fight against the rural guerrillas in 1965.

Neither fisheries protection nor anti-guerrilla operations is the goal, it must be supposed that these very expensive weapons, which have pushed up the public external debt by around \$200 million to around \$1,000 million, are to combat some external foe.

In Peruvian terms this means Ecuador or Chile. Chile is usually the prime concern of Peruvian generals and General Enrique Gal-

legos, who commands the whole southern region of the country from Tacna, once told me that he was convinced that Peru would, sooner or later, have to fight Chile again. The last time was in 1879 when Chile inflicted a humiliating defeat on Peru and Bolivia, occupying Lima. As the century approaches, many nationalists Peruvians feel their country should be in a position to avoid any repetition.

The Peruvian generals are also aware that Ecuador's foreign exchange earnings are likely to jump shortly as a result of developing oil production. If a proportion of the new dollars are spent on modern armaments, and it is a fair bet that they will be, Peru will be seriously alarmed for the safety of those territories over which Peru's claim was only consolidated after a short war against Ecuador in 1941.

To quote from George Thayer's book on international arms trading, "The War Business": "The infusion of large quantities of arms into a country precipitates an arms race with its enemies. Large weapons purchases change the political and military perceptions of both recipients and adversaries and stimulate the outbreak of armed conflict. Often the mere presence of arms in an area is enough to provoke a war."

There has not been a shooting war in South America since the Peru-Ecuador conflict of 1965. But Peru has previously Bolivia and Paraguay

had fought themselves to a standstill in the Gran Chaco at appalling cost in money and lives.

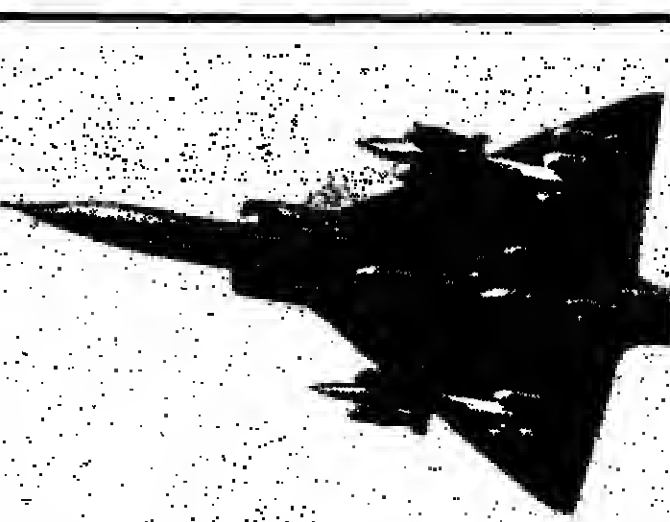
With Washington, London, Paris and Brussels (not to mention Stockholm and Basle) all peddling arms as actively as they can in Latin America, it is not fashionable to suggest that a limited war in the area is a possibility. Military attaches tend to brush off the suggestion with the probably justified "If they did not get them from us old boy, they would get them from somebody else."

If one looks particularly innocent, they then explain that the armed forces do not actually wish to use the weapons, which should be regarded as no more than expensive toys to be shown off in annual independence day parades. If one believes this, one will anything.

Of course, most Peruvians—Left or Right—reacted with fury in 1968-7 when the United States tried to prevent the air force from buying supersonic F-4 fighter-bombers. The Peruvians subsequently bought the Mirages.

The reasons for right-wing fury are obvious, but the left-wing too felt that the episode was one more instance of Peruvian dependence on big-brother to the north. This assisted the military in its manoeuvres to get more money from the central government to buy European armaments.

Incidentally, it also pushed the military into a more nationalistic posture, con-



A Mirage fighter

cerned to industrialise Peru (in order to have their own arms manufacturing facilities), and into alliance with sectors of the traditional left.

The industrialised countries of the West are delighted with the present boom in arms sales to Latin America. One of the biggest single British banking credits to Brazil in recent years was to cover the cost of warships built by Vespers. Military hardware is expensive, easy to deliver, and its acquisition is usually decided by a few generals or admirals without interference from nervous civilians.

Peru's acquisitions in recent years are substantial but almost every country along the Andes, from Venezuela in the north to Chile in the south, has been engaged in similar if less extensive programmes. In fact Venezuela has recently decided to invest a substantial proportion of the extra revenue accruing from petroleum in re-equipping its air force.

In fact, if George Thayer is correct (and I believe he is), it is a better bet that

a limited war will be fought between two or more members of the Andean Pact countries during the next ten years than that the proposed economic integration of the five countries will be a working proposition.

If and when such a war does come along, there will be a great deal of hand-wringing and head-banging in Washington and the United Nations, not least among the representatives of those governments which are at present busy equipping the probable contestants.

If any reader thinks this an alarmist account of one trend of events in the Andean countries, he should speak to one of the many military attaches these nations maintain in London and Paris, primarily for the purpose of acquiring armaments.

There are potentially divisive border disputes between Venezuela and Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, Peru and Chile, and Bolivia and Chile. Watch this space.

# Poor outlook for deported Soviet peoples

By our own Reporter

Neither the surviving Volga Germans nor the Crimean Tatars who were deported during the Second World War have ever been granted repatriation or the restoration of their national autonomy. The outlook remains gloomy.

This is the main message of the sixth report by the Minority Rights Group, the independent research and information trust.

The author, Miss Ann Sheehy, served in the British Embassy in Moscow from 1957 to 1959. She has been a research associate at the Central Asian Research Centre in London since 1960.

She writes that 1971 is the fiftieth anniversary of Lenin's grant to the Tatars of their autonomous republic, which was revoked by Stalin and has never been restored. Until Major-General Peter Grigorenko, and other Russians, took up their cause and campaigned for the restoration of Crimean Tatars' rights, little was heard of the plight of the Tatars, "who lack the vociferous and well-organised foreign lobby which Soviet Jews have."

Punishment During the war, Stalin deported to Central Asia seven nationalities, either as a punishment or to prevent alleged wholesale collaboration with the Nazis. In 1957, Soviet decrees were passed reconstituting the autonomous territories of five of the seven.

The Volga Germans were "politically rehabilitated" in 1954, and the Crimean Tatars in 1957. But neither group has been allowed home.

In 1968 and 1969, Crimean Tatars who tried to return to their homeland were evicted, imprisoned, and expelled. General Grigorenko was arrested and confined to a psychiatric institution.

Regrets The author concludes that, while the question of national distinctions in the Soviet Union is becoming more rather than less acute, the Tatars are probably regretting that they ever set up the national republics in the first place, the authorities probably fear that concession to national sentiments now would merely encourage other nationalities to stop up their demands for the translation of the illusion of national statehood into reality.

In the case of the Volga Germans, there is no strategic consideration. But it is also true that a restoration of some form of autonomy today might also meet opposition from local people, as the restoration of Crimean autonomy might be resented by today's Ukrainians.

"The Crimean Tatars and Volga Germans: Soviet Treaties of two National Minorities," Minority Rights Group, London WC2, 30p plus postage.

## French tests in Pacific go on

Paris, August 26

The French Armed Forces Chief of Staff General François Maurin, was quoted today as saying that nuclear tests will continue until 1976, in spite of a Peruvian threat to break diplomatic relations if there is another explosion in the Pacific.

In a statement reported from the test centre in French Polynesia, General Maurin said two or three low-intensity nuclear devices would be exploded each year.

Paris was unwilling to respond formally to the Peruvian warning. The present series of tests has brought protests from South American and South-east Asian countries. But the French Government has said the test have not contaminated the atmosphere of nations with a Pacific coastline.

General Maurin is attending the present tests, expected to be crowned by an explosion in about two weeks. They are aimed at preparing operations weapons for the French nuclear striking force.

The general did not say France would explode further thermo-nuclear bombs. A hydrogen bomb-type device, exploded on August 14, he said, was a prototype for the French thermo-nuclear arsenal.

Damages for Minister Jakarta, August 26

Two Indonesian journalists have been ordered to pay 10 million rupiahs (about \$100,000) damages to the Foreign Minister, Mr Adam Malik, for insulting him in an article, was disclosed today.

Mr Malik's lawyer said he received a copy of an article in the Jakarta district court awarding the compensation over an article entitled "Admiral Malik a subversive puppet".

The article, written by Suarneputra and Mardali Sili in their weekly, "Bebas", last year, criticised during execution of two Indonesian marines in Singapore, October, 1968. — Reuters.

## Mission from UN to Guinea

United Nations (N.Y.)

August 26

More than three weeks after the Republic of Guinea had claimed that an attack by Portuguese forces was imminent the Security Council today cleared the way for a United Nations mission to go to Conakry.

The Council agreed that the mission consist of Argentina and Syria. It will be accompanied by members of the UN secretariat.

On August 3 the Council met after Guinea alleged that forces from Portuguese Guinea were planning an invasion. The Council unanimously affirmed that the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of Guinea must be preserved and decided to send a mission to "consult" the Guinean Government and report to the Council.

Next day, Guinea asked that the departure of the mission be delayed, but a week later changed her mind and said she was ready to receive the mission.

It took more than two weeks to select the mission. It is believed that the Syrian Ambassador, Mr George Tomeh will represent Syria and that Argentina will be represented by her deputy permanent representative, Senator Julio Cesar Cersales.

The mandate of the mission made it clear that it would not have independent powers to investigate. Observers felt that this, in addition to the Guinean request for delay, made many Council members reluctant to serve.

The head of the Portuguese mission, Senator Antonio Patriotic, has said the Guinean accusations were without foundation. He indicated that they originated from Guinean internal problems. — UPI.

## Damages claim

Lawyers for a Polish seaman, Boleslaw Leszczynski, yesterday served a writ claiming \$410,000 damages against the Australian Olympic gold medal swimmer, Dawn Fraser.

Cause of the action was not disclosed in the document. Leszczynski was recently cleared of raping Miss Fraser. — UPI.

## US economy 'enters period of growth'

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 26

In a report on the state of the economy in the first half of this year, which was made public today although prepared before President Nixon announced his new programme, the Commerce Department claims that the United States has entered "the first stage of a sustained period of economic growth."

That would suggest that President Nixon was unaware of this happy state of affairs last week or that much of his new programme was unnecessary. There have, in fact, been reports that Mr Nixon's Budget director, and at least until very recently, his closest economic adviser, Mr George Schultz, believes the latter.

He has been reported to have said that his economic "steady" on a course programme was on the point of success when the President's other advisers persuaded him to reverse it and pursue the activist programme he announced.

Who can tell? The Commerce Department, writing before Mr Nixon's announcement, predicted that a sustained period of economic growth lay ahead and would continue at least until 1972. Of the 23 countries it examined, it was forecast that 13 would expand and show gains of 5 per cent or more during 1971. Five would increase by lesser amounts. Only the aerospace industry was seen to be in difficulties which were not expected to improve before at least 1973.

The aircraft industry has lost 40,000 workers in the past two years and is expected to lose more in the next two years. The report complains that "the European consortiums are challenging American supremacy not only in the fields of commercial jet transport but also in the field of helicopters and military aircraft." European manufactured planes were "penetrating the normal market for US transport because the US does not have the type or the range of aircraft capacity offered by the Europeans."

The Commerce Department sums up the economic situation: "After accelerating continuously from 1965 until mid-1969, inflation levelled off there after. A sharp rise in prices followed by a recent decline in prices. Simultaneously, economic activity has embarked on an expansion that has halted the rise in unemployment and has begun to reduce it. This upturn,

coupled with the revival that is taking place in the export and import markets. The first half of the year had shown a sizeable deficit. Today's figures for July show that the value of imports are still rising above that of exports and that the trade deficit has now continued for the longest period since records have been kept.

July imports exceeded the value of exports by \$304,100,000, to give a total deficit of \$876,400,000 for the first seven months of 1971. Most of the measures in the Nixon programme, particularly the floating of the dollar and the 10 per cent import surcharge — were designed to reverse this foreign trade position.

There is certainly no cause for optimism about the US foreign trade position in the figures for July, released today by the Commerce Department. One of the principal factors which led President Nixon to announce his new economic programme was the mounting deficit in the country's balance of trade — the balance between the value of its exports and imports. The first half of the year had shown a sizeable deficit. Today's figures for July show that the value of imports are still rising above that of exports and that the trade deficit has now continued for the longest period since records have been kept.

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## Tokyo doubts over London talks

Tokyo, August 26

The Japanese Finance Minister, Mr Mizuta said today it was doubtful if agreement would be reached at the meeting of the "Group of 10" industrial countries in London next month. Japan would determine her stand after watching what other countries did.

Japanese monetary authorities today appeared to be yielding to pressure from financial and trade circles for relaxation of rigid unofficial control over foreign exchange transactions.

The Finance Ministry deposited about \$300 million with exchange banks to help them to restore export financing. Striking against the Ministry to the relaxation overnight of the unofficial guidelines for dollar positions of the banks.

Sources said the exchange market would have been thrown into confusion by the relaxation of trade if guidelines had not been relaxed. Bankers also believed monetary authorities

must be clearing the deck for the coming talks. Unless part of the pressure on the exchange market is taken off, monetary authorities will have to negotiate with other nations under constant danger from the home front. — Reuters.

## Julian Beck hearing

A French lawyer, M Georges Pinet, involved in the case of the French intellectual, Regis Debray in Bolivia in 1967, has arrived in Brazil to help mount the defence case in the trial of the "Julian Beck" living theatre group.

Beck and members of his company have been in goal since July 1 on charges of smoking and possessing marijuana. The hearing will start on September 4 at Ouro Preto, about 200 miles from Rio. — UPI.

Students were told they had until the end of the month to appeal against the decision, but few are likely to do so. One told me: "There is little point in appealing to the Ministry. They have obviously made up their minds that free expression is not to be allowed in Rhodesia and nothing we can say will change their minds."

In March this year, about 250 African students disrupted a church service in the University of Rhodesia chapel by singing the unofficial national anthem "Ishe Kumbura Afrika" — "God Bless Africa."

Their demonstration began when the Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, the Right Rev. Pesh Burroughs, stood to deliver a sermon. The students criticised him for failing to support the World Council of Churches stand on African guerrilla movements and for remaining silent on internal racial issues.

Another aggravation is that the Government, fearful of war with Pakistan, has been anxious to build reserves of petroleum products, especially aviation fuel. But nearly all the foreign companies have refused to extend their refinery output to the maximum until the price dispute is solved.

It is in this context that the Ministry has complained of excessive and unfair repatriation of money by companies. It alleges that two American companies and one British have been sending away not only profits but reserves and unauthorised remittances disguised as technical fees and head office expenditures. The companies, of course, deny this.

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## Students' grants stopped

Salisbury, August 26

African bursary students at the University of Rhodesia who took part in peaceful demonstrations this year are to have their grants withheld by the Ministry of Education.

The Secretary for Education, Mr J. A. C. Hoolhan, has written them of bringing the university into disrepute and showing irresponsibility. He has refused to say how many students are affected, but university sources believe the number may be as high as 40.

In a letter to one student, Mr Hoolhan said: "I have been directed by the Minister of Education (Mr Philip Smith) to inform you that, after consultation with the trustees of the National Bursary Fund, he proposes to cancel the Government grant made to you."

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## Disquiet over oil revenue

Bombay, August 26

For the first time the Indian Government is thinking of restricting the repatriation of funds by foreign oil and drug companies operating in this country. Other foreign investors would remain free to send home earnings and dividends.

This is a reflection of New Delhi's displeasure with oil and drug firms. Both have been making a lot of money under favourable royalty agreements with India. The Government attempts to persuade them to reduce takings voluntarily have failed so far.

After years of negotiations the Government imposed control on drug prices last year. But such is the complexity of the industry, and the foreign attempts to persuade them to reduce takings voluntarily have failed so far.



## HOME NEWS

## Violent crime rises 4 pc in London

By our own reporters

Violent crime in London increased by 4 per cent in the first six months of this year. And the overall rate for all serious crime went up by 6 per cent compared with the same period for last year.

But in Scotland during 1970, violent crimes fell by under 5 per cent, and both sets of figures reveal the number of crimes solved is increasing. The figures for London were released by Scotland Yard last night. Indictable offences were solved by more than 9,500 in the first half of 1971, compared with the same period last year.

These are the main points of the figures:

Crimes of violence went up 4 per cent, or 217, to 5,487 in the first six months of this year, compared with 5,270 in the same period last year.

Offences against the person, including violence, increased by 5 per cent, or 1,176, to 24,127 in the first six months of this year, compared with 22,991 in the same period last year.

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## The pill versus the rest

By our own Reporter

WOMEN using the intra-uterine device method of contraception had a significant gain in weight in a year. Those using oral contraceptives did not.

This is one of the surprising findings of a survey of the effects on 272 women of different contraceptive methods carried out by a team, three of whom are from the Medical Research Council Neuropsychiatry Unit, Carshalton, Surrey. The results are published today in the "British Medical Journal".

One comparison between the IUD and the oral contraceptives was carried out by a libido measuring questionnaire rating the women's interest in intercourse, its frequency and the satisfaction it gave.

Women using the IUD showed a continual increase in sexual interest, frequency of intercourse, and experienced greater satisfaction. Those who stayed on the same type of oral contraceptive for the year showed an initial increase in libido which did not maintain the progressive improvement of the IUD group. But those who either changed the type of pill they were taking or stopped taking it showed a decrease in libido.

The team was surprised at the high proportion of women who either stopped or changed their oral contraceptive—44 per cent of those using oral contraceptives stopped or changed the method during the first year, 37 per cent remained on the same oral contraceptive, but only 13 per cent of women on the IUD changed their method.

## Within year

At least 25 per cent of women who started oral contraceptives had decided within a year that they did not like the method. The reasons most commonly given were headaches, depression and loss of libido.

The IUD was acceptable to 74 per cent of women, the only adverse effect "being breakthrough bleeding". Improvement in mood and the increase in libido in the IUD group suggest that this is a safe and acceptable method of contraception, says the report.

The authors of the paper, "Oral Contraceptives, Depression, and Libido" are Brenda N. Herbers, Katharine C. Draper, Anthony L. Johnson, and Gillian C. Nicol.

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A fifteenth-century house being erected at the open air museum at Singleton, near Chichester. The building, known as a Wealden House, originally stood on what is now Bugh Beech Nurseries in the Weald, Kent. When the land was to be flooded, the East Surrey Water Company gave the house to the museum and financed its dismantling. All the timbers were numbered so that the originals could be used again. The work is being carried out by volunteers under the supervision of the museum's resident carpenter, Mr Roger Champion

## No pay out for crime

By our own Reporter

A man of 23 with a record of dishonesty who was the victim of an unprovoked assault was refused an award by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. When his claim was heard he was serving four years for burglary and similar crimes committed while on probation.

The assault, in which he suffered a broken cheekbone, was unconnected with his crimes, but the board felt it inappropriate to compensate from public funds a man who lived by committing offences of dishonesty upon the public.

The board said yesterday that £728,000 was awarded to 1,812 victims of criminal attacks in the past three months. It had received 2,581 applications for compensation and dealt with 2,104 cases.

A 30-year-old man who was assaulted in the street was awarded £500, but the money was reduced to £150 because he refused to help police with their inquiries. An 11-year-old boy was awarded £4,000 when he was blinded in one eye by a stone fired from a catapult by a 15-year-old youth.

## 'Misery' of hotel workers

By our Labour Staff

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, wants a working party set up to examine ways of improving the deplorable low wages and conditions in the hotel and catering industry.

In a letter to the industry's training board Mr Jones says it is notorious that the industry is kept going largely by cheap foreign labour. The letter points out that the present service position in many hotels and restaurants is "frankly shocking" due to low wages.

He asks for better training facilities. Mr Jones said yesterday: "The plain fact is that behind the bright lights of many of the country's hotels, restaurants, clubs and pubs, thousands of workers are working terribly long hours for abysmally low wages and in abysmal conditions."

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## Pilots' talks collapse

Negotiations between the pilots' union, BALPA and BEA for a new pay and conditions agreement appear to have broken down.

Talks have been going on for more than four months and recently BALPA decided to take a referendum of its 1,400 BEA members asking for their support of the negotiating line. It was understood that the referendum was merely to test opinion and was not a strike ballot.

BALPA asked whether members would be prepared, if directed, to observe strictly the terms and conditions of their contract. BEA regards this as a threat of industrial action.

Mr Gordon Hurley, a BALPA spokesman, said yesterday that it had received a letter from BEA implying that unless the union agreed to three conditions there was no point in future negotiations.

The conditions, said Mr Hurley, were "unacceptable to BALPA and would be unacceptable to any association or trade union in this country." They were: "The removal of the threat or implied threat of industrial action as a public statement to this effect; the history of negotiations to be put straight; and the issue of confidentiality to be dealt with to BEA's satisfaction."

Mr Hurley said BEA was trying to tell BALPA how it should communicate with its members. "We have never in the past and will not in the future tolerate any censorship of correspondence with our members or interference with the democratic procedures of the association," he added.

BEA's annual report, published today, shows that only 13 executives employed by the airline earned more than £10,000 and they were all pilots. Three members of the board also earned between £10,000 and £12,500 a year.

## Death from 'old' stings

A man who died after being stung by a wasp or bee was killed because of wasp stings he received as a boy, an inquest at Hemel Hempstead heard yesterday.

A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded on Mr Barry Pike, aged 32, of High Park, Essex, who died on August 17, 1970, after working in a sweet and jam factory probably had some hearing on his death.

Mr Pike died ultimately from a chest infection after a prolonged coma.

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## Car men bid for factory

Shop stewards yesterday asked British Leyland to "name their price" for a car body plant where 900 workers are facing redundancy.

Mr Fred Robinson, shop steward and member of the Birmingham and Midland Sheet Metalworkers' Society, said the men had not talked fully about a factory takeover but they felt that the plant could be viable without redundancy.

They would expect the money for such a bid to come from the trade union movement and the shop stewards were planning to lobby the TUC at Blackpool next month "to see if the unions cannot adopt this kind of principle."

The factory is at Common Lane, Birmingham, where redundancies are planned as part of a "rationalisation" scheme involving the closure in December of a commercial vehicle factory in the same area.

The stewards plan—outlined week after a protest march by more than 1,500 men yesterday—involved the continued production of a vehicle scheduled to be run down by British Leyland. The men said they had already carried out a feasibility study.

British Leyland said last night: "We have plans to use this factory for other forms of production."

More trouble hit the motor industry at Birmingham yesterday when a 24-hour strike by 250 white collar workers, over alleged lack of consultation on redundancies, closed the BSA motorcycle factory. A total of 3,000 men was made idle.

Triumph at Coventry announced that 1,500 car assembly men would have to be laid off today—and a further 1,500 on Monday—because of a work-to-rule by 90 internal drivers.

The 26 engine dispatchers whose pay strike has stopped car production at the Austin-Morris factory at Longbridge voted last night to stay out for another week.

The eight men were remanded in custody for a week at Old Street, London, yesterday in connection with police raids in East London. A ninth man was remanded on bail. Charges include conspiracy to demand money with menaces.

George Dixon also faces one charge of conspiring to defraud. Brian Dixon faces one charge of conspiring to demand money with menaces.

Cronin, Young, and Bailey each face one charge of conspiring to demand money with menaces. Dove and Schwartz face one charge of conspiring to defraud.

During the hearing some women started weeping. One shout at the magistrate as Detective Superintendent Albert Wickstead asked for remands in custody.

Ronald Schwartz (38), sales director of Balgore Lane, Gidea Park, Essex, was remanded on bail until September 23 in his own recognisance with two sureties of £2,000 each. Police did not object. He was also

ordered to report daily at Romford police station.

## Pier a free offer

By our Correspondent

THE 105-year-old West Pier at Brighton will be given away to anybody prepared to spend £800,000 on it over the next five years.

That is the offer of Mr Harold Foster, chairman of AVF Industries Ltd which owns the 1,152-foot-long pier. It is not taken up after a "few months" Mr Foster's company will demolish about 500 feet of the seaward end, which has been closed to the public for over a year because of the dangerous state of its understructure.

But a group of pier lovers, led by the Regency Society of Brighton and Hove, claim that Mr Foster's figure of £800,000 to put the under-structure of the southern end in good repair and maintain the whole pier over the next five years is inflated.

They are launching an appeal to raise money to pay for an independent survey of the whole structure. They have the support of Lord Holford, John Betjeman, and the author Gavin Henderson.

Mrs Vere French, of the Regency Society, said: "We believe on good professional advice that it would cost considerably less than Mr Foster says to save the pier in its entirety. We believe it is a lovely structure and a vital part of Brighton, and we are going to fight to save it—all of it."

Mr Foster, whose company bought the pier in 1965 for £100,000, said: "We have employed expert consultants. They say it will cost £650,000 to save the southern end. It will take five years to put the under-structure in good order, and to the cost of that one has to add something like £30,000 a year in maintenance costs for the rest of the pier."

There was a disappointing drop in the number of visitors to the Great Western Railway Museum, Swindon, during the year 1970-71. The museum's annual report says. The figure of 36,242 represented a drop of nearly 15 per cent.

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## Have you tried the double-barrelled scotch?

The first barrel. Imagine thirty or more classic straight whiskies each maturing in oak casks. Then, when they've reached their individual peak, imagine them blended together. Most people would be satisfied at this stage. But not Cutty Sark.

The second barrel. They put the scotch back into the wood to let the malts mingle, marry and mature together for at least another year and a half. Growing in subtlety and character until a flavour emerges that is undoubtedly greater than the sum of its parts.



Cutty Sark

Double-barrelled to mature the malts.













Ann Halprin dancers

## If you go down to the woods today...

James Kennedy on the remarkable Ann Halprin Dancers' Workshop: 'Is it not dangerous to shed personality, restraint... in a manner and setting so uncontrolled by qualified psychiatric care?'

OF THE VARIOUS companies seen at Connecticut College, New London, when I was there earlier this month for the 24th annual American Dance Festival, the oddest was Ann Halprin's Dancers' Workshop from San Francisco. This workshop has existed for over 15 years but only once before had it come East. That was four years ago when its members distinguished themselves on the stage at Hunter College in New York by wearing brown paper which they then tore to bits, leaving them naked. New Yorkers at the time talked a good deal about this San Francisco variation of modern dance.

At Connecticut, on their second journey to the East, we got to know them rather well. We were given a film show (including "The Brown Paper" act among other workshop items), a press conference in which Miss Halprin described her philosophy and not one but two performances, the first on the college lawn at night, illuminated by braziers and the full moon, the second, on the next evening, in the college's ample theatre. The first, on the grass, was the more surprising, partly because it came first and partly because, allowing more scope for audience participation (a primary article of Miss Halprin's faith), it was the more wayward. I should say briefly what happened before trying to give the reasons why.

For the first performance we gathered—observers, potential participants and the initiated—in a studio which, though very large, was not large enough. So Miss Halprin, after a few gentle words, organising the various groups, ordered us all out to the grass, the moon and the braziers. On the way there the groups began to "merge their individual personalities" into a sense of the herd. This went pretty well and then, all being gathered together within microphone-range of Miss Halprin's very soothing voice, she told the participants to turn themselves into animals. This metamorphosis took a little time—Miss Halprin's voice being marvellously, softly persuasive while—and then, as people dropped on all fours and the bird-calls and the grumblings of tigers and leopards began to fill the night, Miss Halprin left her microphone and, to my gratifica-

tion, came over to me, put her arm on my shoulder and said: "From now on it's all theirs."

We observers, including a number of critics from various newspapers, circled the seething, vociferous animal life. Every now and then a bird or beast would go wandering and I was delighted to see one independent-minded rabbit (I think he was a rabbit) enjoying himself far away under the moonlight, till eventually another creature joined him and the pair turned into ponies and went prancing off in the general direction of the College library.

Here a parenthesis: the reason why Miss Halprin and I were so pleasantly familiar was that we had become friendly at her press conference the day before, when she had told us what the performances were to be. At that conference I had been brash enough to say that if her people really turned into animals they would all take their clothes off and that at least some of them, being animals, would undoubtedly "rut." The "rut" was not understood but when translated into copulate she had said cheerfully: "Well, why not?" So now as we stood together watching the goings on on the moonlit grass, she said: "There you are: see some of them are rutting."

"Rutting," I said, "not rutting." But rutting, rutting or copulating, whatever the word, she was wrong about the fact. What with the crawling and the noises in the foreground and those amiable rabbits or ponies in the dim distance, it had seemed to me that there was a high degree of involvement, of loss of human identity and restraint in "animal absorption." But perhaps not so. Another critic, an American friend of mine, who was also observing the scene, told me afterwards two nice stories.

The first was that as he was looking on, one of Miss Halprin's brassy Negro "captains" (or leaders of groups) came up to him, asked if he could help and explained this and that. As they were talking, they saw bearing down on them a fierce tiger. "Excuse me," said the captain, who then himself went on all fours to become a growling carnivore, scrapping with the new arrival; the other tiger then went off.

snarling, whereupon the captain got up and went on with his sensible conversation with my friend.

The other anecdote was this: my friend had spotted a pretty tigress (or she may only have been a cat), playing about, up came two crawling tigers who fought each other as tigers might and then, as a tiger might, one of them began nibbling indecorously at the little tigress. "Hey," she said, in very human falsetto outrage, "you aren't supposed to do that!" But, he protested, "I'm a tiger." "I don't care what you are," was her reply, "get to hell out of here."

Total involvement? Total shedding of human in favour of (temporary) animal behaviour? Well, not quite. To complete my description of the events: after a long while, Miss Halprin went to the microphone again, soothed the participants out of their real or simulated animal skins and left them quiet, ruminative and, hopefully, reinvigorated on the grass. The party was over. The subsequent performance in the theatre was shorter, tidier and easier to see; and there were, inevitably, fewer participating outsiders.

It began with a lot of pell-mell running about, to induce, I suppose, receptive stupefaction. Then came the change from human into animal: Miss Halprin herself gave birth (simulated) to a tiger cub and there was, later, a, some ferocious (simulated) copulation by a Chinese leopardess and a Negro panther. After that came the prescribed time of repose, followed by a happy, very human, jazzy hurly-burly on stage and an eventual procession out of the theatre. The only nudity was the very temporary one of the largest of the black captains whose trousers were taken down as he uttered a loud incantation and were then put on again. The general air was flimsy and very dilapidated.

What can be said for it as a show is that it held attention without any interval, for 90 minutes or more: concentration was kept because you never quite knew what might not happen next. With prettier but not less skimpy costumes and with a slight compression of the programme I would book it for London—much less abysmal than "Oh! Calcutta!" though much less seduc-

tive than, say, "The Crazy Horse Saloon" in Paris.

More seriously, though, I ask what it all amounts to. My critic friend's two stories about the out-of-doors performances are relevant. If it is not a fake then may it not be dangerous? For is it not dangerous to shed personality, restraint, human inhibitions in a manner and a setting so uncontrolled by qualified psychiatric care?

And if it is a fake (as some, if not all, of it obviously is), is it only a fake? Miss Halprin's perfectly sincere answer, so far as I understand it, is that it is good for us all to break down barriers; barriers between each other (hence the deliberate multi-racialism of her workshop with its membership of whites, Negroes, Mexican Indians and Chinese) and barriers within ourselves which prevent our being at one with our basic and presumably edenic natures. Yet she implies, rather than says, that such journeys into "the inner unknown" are compatible with the sort of control which she asserts over them, and she insists that the "situations" which she creates are, in fact, well controlled (to a degree at least they certainly are). She insists, too, on the therapeutic value of her work, though admitting that she does not understand all the subconscious forces which she is trying to manipulate.

To my mind it is a considerable muddle—a Californian muddle of instant therapy, togetherness, jargon and a very small element indeed of dance-movement. The claim that, along with its therapeutic purpose, it is an exercise in collective mystic nonsense; I cannot believe in art created by deliberate collective mindlessness. It has little to do with art, but much to do with Californian life and neuroses.

I should add that Miss Halprin herself is a charming and, for all that, a very positive human being with whom it is a pleasure to pass the time of day. The New York pundits nowadays say that her workshop, so novel when it tore brown paper off itself four years ago, has become old-hat. I am not so sure: others nowadays may be doing the Halprin thing but I doubt if any have gone noticeably further.

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## review

EDINBURGH

Neville Cardus

## Youth Orchestra

THE THUNDER of applause at the end of the concert here on Wednesday night of the National Youth Orchestra threatened to bring about the fall of the Hall of Usher. It was the kind of applause which usually we reserve, as a people, for soccer cup finals. The programme of the National Youth Orchestra at this concert was much the same as the one performed at the Edinburgh Promenade, excepting that Yebudi Menuhin gave us again his incomparable interpretation of the Alban Berg Violin Concerto.

A colleague discussed Monday's performances of the National Youth Orchestra in these columns so accurately and eloquently that I have little to add to his summing-up. I might emphasise that the work of the National Youth Orchestra goes beyond a mainly musical estimation. These amazingly gifted young instrumentalists are being prepared for a civilised way of life: the value of the work of the National Youth Orchestra is as much sociological as musical. It matters little that many of these young music makers may never become professionally and financially secure as orchestral players (though I see no reason why they should not). The great fact is that at a critical time of their lives they are being initiated into discipline and devoted service and to territories of the mind and spirit not generally experienced nowadays, and not to be discovered by ordinary educational processes.

We take many marvellous adventures of the imagination for granted at the present time. For myself, the transformation by the National Youth Orchestra of the magical score of Debussy's "La Mer" into a vast luminous tone is an achievement compared with the shooting of a mechanical missile to the moon is a prosaic and predictable procedure.

It is always a moving experience to see and to hear the National Youth Orchestra, and to know that here, at any rate, is youth momentary out of the world of getting and spending, the world of protest and do-it-yourself. Only after hours and hours of severe study and practice and discipline could these juveniles make an orchestra which is a marvel of total range, accuracy, style, individuality, so unified that no part is greater than the whole.

A critic has suggested that the National Youth Orchestra during the concert at the Proms in London was rather preoccupied with technical difficulties at some cost to exhilaration and impetus. The striking quality of the National Youth Orchestra, as I have known and heard it for some 25 years, has consistently been a spontaneity of approach, and a completely unstrained expression. If the National Youth Orchestra seemed from time to time at its concerts this week to concentrate overmuch on technical aspects of music, maybe, the comfort, Victor Boulez, with his often clinical baton, may have been the cause of any recurrent chilliness of communication, though I heard no evidence of excessive technical preoccupation, not even over the radio transmission of Monday's National Youth Orchestra's London concert.

As astonishing as any of the performances of the NYO has been that of Webern's Six Pieces Opus 6. The young instrumentalists produced every essential nuance of these orchestral howl releases (without odour). It was at a National Youth concert in Edinburgh some two decades ago that I first heard an audience was so astonished and enchanted by the playing that he went on to the platform to congratulate and, metaphorically, embrace the boys and girls. Dame Ruth Raiton created a musical wonder of the world, and, if I remember rightly, it was an Hunter House first, the initiative and intuition which soon established the National Youth Orchestra as a famous and precious possession, richer than rubies and all power, principalities, and politicians.

EDINBURGH

Nicholas de Jongh

## Comedy of Errors

I HAVE a weakness for modern or near-modern dress Shakespeare, cheerful memories of an Oxford Prince Hamlet in a dinner jacket, the play scene taken with an Edwardian after-dinner brandy; and Frank Dunlop's re-creation of Shakespeare's "The Comedy of Errors" is thoroughly contemporary.

He has set the auditorium in a large circus tent in the echoing Haymarket Ice Rink and the stage is a small, awkward quadrilateral. The text is Shakespeare revisited. Liberties are taken increasingly during the course of the evening until the dramatist ends in a state of modest assault. For Dunlop has placed the comedy not in the original Ephesus but in Scotland, and one of the identical twin brothers has arrived from London.

It is an approach which allows him to outrage the text most happily with a host of visual inventions. A kilted military duke arrives on stage in a car, a trio of nuns pocket a collection of five pound notes to the tune of "These are a few of my favourite things" and a kilted doctor emerges with a smoking sporran.

This method is matched by a little tampering with the lines to provide local allusion: "Go thee to the Caldonian," and let us all to Crawford's. There is even the occasional "piss off" or "you can say that again." The effect of this is to provide continual elements of surprise, best represented in Denise Coffey and Edna, wife of the Edinburgh twin who rides through the play either on a

motor cycle or in a Scots mixture outrage and disapproval.

She is the one character who has the advantage of this updating. She played at such exuberant speed she constantly surprised by its precise controlled inventions, this comedy errors has a certain joy about it, one asks what is the value of transposition.

On its own terms "The Comedy Errors" is a farcical masterpiece confused identities. Two identical brothers and their two identical servants are all confused when brother and his servant arrive in Edinburgh. But what is Edinburgh to this better to have done a Scott "Measure for Measure" where Elizabethan original would find ideal contemporary Scots material. Dunlop seems to recognise the lack of pungency in his idea by trying to make his revival a blaze of the courtesan becomes a cliché. Part tart, Angelo is a stage-Ian merchant kissing every lip in sight. But, approach loses the play's original use of accelerating and eventually righting weirdness, with life on the very chaos. Dunlop's magnificent excludes the serious element, and is not surprising that the comedy should rant as though send up the play instead of being its de-machination.

Finally the danger is that this rag of facts, water pistols and berries should take us towards "Is on Antipholus." By providing us with production of compelling brilliance Dunlop has also selected an option. Its acting is admirable in caricature, restraint, particularly in case of Denise Coffey and Edna. Mr. Dunlop is a director who would be well suited to take over supervision of the dramatic aspect of the festival.

SHAW THEATRE

Oleg Kerensky

## Youth Theatre

IT'S TEMPTING to be indulgent towards amateurs, especially when they young as the National Youth Theatre, the imagination makes it is such a worthwhile organism. Moreover David Weston's production of "The Shoemaker's Holiday" in the NYT's first appearance in the Shaw Theatre. So let us start by singing on the bright side.

Each act opens and closes with cheerful songs which show the company at its likeable best and to fill the audience into a good-for what comes between. Christine Lawrence's timber set, with screens, is ingenious and quite alive. The theatre itself has good lines, a large stage and plenty of room for the audience. They are all apples in the interval, a welcome healthy alternative to the usual drinks.

But we are nearing the end of list. Admittedly there is quite a lot of promising talent in the cast. Hallday and George Irving are important older members. Sarah Brown and Michael create one scene of genuine emotion. Karl Hornum has the vitality, sonality and stage presence of a comedian. But they and the rest of cast are directed into such over-the-top and such a wealth of obscure, winks and the constant appealing words in audible inverted commas. Dekker's play is buried, almost trace.

Maybe it isn't really much of a list anyway—that is what David Weston may think, judging from the way he sends it up. In that case, why bother to list it? I believe there is a certain warmth, humanity and purposeful play than could be guessed from the occasional hints dropped in this production.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

## The Launch

I LIKED "The Launch" (BBC) was like being a child again, wandered around a shipyard in the out, unregarded, overlooked for a good deal, understanding very little. And from it emerged one of the folk heroes of childhood, Frank the son. I adored Frank Thompson when he was five again. Sunny and snail-omnipotent and omnipotent. Did he lay his palm gently on a stranded tank and didn't she, reassured by touch, slip sweetly to sea?

The idea of this new series in zoom in on one day, one place, event. In this programme it was the launching of the Texaco Great Britain from Swan Hunter's in March. I could hardly call the notion of a launch in a dinner jacket, the scene taken with an Edwardian after-dinner brandy; and Frank Dunlop's re-creation of Shakespeare's "The Comedy of Errors" is thoroughly contemporary.

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It is an approach which allows him to outrage the text most happily with a host of visual inventions. A kilted military duke arrives on stage in a car, a trio of nuns pocket a collection of five pound notes to the tune of "These are a few of my favourite things" and a kilted doctor emerges with a smoking sporran.

This method is matched by a little tampering with the lines to provide local allusion: "Go thee to the Caldonian," and let us all to Crawford's. There is even the occasional "piss off" or "you can say that again." The effect of this is to provide continual elements of surprise, best represented in Denise Coffey and Edna, wife of the Edinburgh twin who rides through the play either on a

A SLICK OF HAIR which in moments of rebellion turns into a fuzzy tuft and stands on end. A long, somehow horse-like face, deeply lined, the body a loosely limbed slump. The general impression of one who expects the worst and will undoubtedly get it before the evening is over, yet the chin held high as of one who is determined not to let the dread events of the play finally defeat him. His whole person one benevolent wince, as someone said of Gielgud. Add to this a whinny or so of distress and you have Michael Hordern, one of the finest actors of high comedy in the country; the man next door challenging the same old windmills.

Like Betterton in the eighteenth century, his voice is "low and grumbling." That is when it is not high and hysterical. You feel that it is only with his last shred of will-power that he refrains from physically beating his opponents. Yet he can be heart-breakingly gentle. At his most sufferingly rumbustious he exercises a strong control within his frenzies. And, like all fine players of high comedy, he is in cahoots with his props and can carry off exquisite dialogues with his mute colleagues' pens scratching on parchment, banged on blotters, and slammed to drawers, rasping matches, and the clatter of cup on saucer: all exquisitely timed to draw laughter in their own right.

Hordern knows exactly how to make his effect and times it with such expertise that it seems always to be high lunacy held to earth only by the law of gravity. Invariably it has a freshness, too, born of the emergency of the moment, new-minted for us alone.

An actor, by the very entrance on to the scene, can be immediately arresting if he is a tragedian, or immensely comical if he is a comedian. Though I have seen Michael Hordern as Kling John, Prospero, Lear, and many another of the drama's classical roles and new major creations such as Southman in "Saint's Day," an infinitely moving piece of acting, it is in funniness such as Mr. Posket, in "The Magistrate" that I most enjoy remembering.

An author can relax when Hordern



picture of Michael Hordern by Don Morley

## Farce of destiny

'Girl/Boy' had a mixed reception from the critics, but one thing was beyond dispute: Michael Hordern was brilliant. Caryl Brahms analyses the approach of one of Britain's best comic actors (who has also been a substantial Lear)

gets the hit into his teeth; for though the characterisation may not be precisely theirs, it is certain to be viable and valuable—and real.

A case in point is his Pastor Manders in Ibsen's "Ghosts." Hordern's Manders came in from out of the seeming night, bent (for he is a tall man) to peer through a small lobby window at

the flames of an orphanage on fire: "What a night," he said, and the audience dissolved into helpless laughter, which, we may take it, was not Ibsen's intention. I see that laughter as a bonus—English farce's gift to Ibsen's solemnity. It took Hordern to deliver it honourably.

Once, and for a short time, he was

a schoolmaster. But there is a feeling of *faux-de-mieux* about this early occupation. "I was teaching smms to seven-year-olds." But I would be surprised if, along with the multiplication table those fortunate infants did not learn from their mischievous pedagogue to love words. Hordern has had a lifelong love affair with the words he speaks, which is something apart from his regulation actor's love-hate relationship with the words he is learning, words being slippery things. One of the particular joys of working with Hordern is the time off he takes to speak, as it were to himself, a part of a speech or a few lines of a poem, and these occasions are always quiet and serious—a man was refreshing his whole being.

I had reason to watch him closely for some weeks during the shooting of "Girl/Boy" and learned that in spite of his eccentric Gothic piling small snorts on loud sighs on high-pitched sounds of protest, his acting has the elegance of economy. Moreover he has that useful gift of pace, and can drive forward a scene without seeming to press his fellow players. In a dialogue he is completely unselfish and almost uniquely helpful, while still registering his necessary dues. In short, he is a man of compassion and taste.

Because he is an actor of parts—indeed, and in another sense, of many parts—he comes often upon characters that call for paths in the overall comedic playing, as he did in "Flint" at the Criterion last year. Flint was a part he played at his most raffish—snowed under by cigarette ash (he has given up smoking excepting on stage, and deeply relishes the parts that give him absolution) with complete conviction; and the much-tried, hard-bested husband in Albee's "A Delicate Balance." He has a built-in audience identification.

With his gaunt face, and the light in his eyes of one valiantly bearing the banner in the van of many a cause that would be lost but for his personal efforts, Michael Hordern was born to play Don Quixote. There is a majesty about his follies. Though as yet not dubbed, he is one of the theatre's natural knights.

هكذا من الكمال



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Freya Stark • Step-children • Wine co-op

## Embarras de tomates

by Harold Wilshaw

REGULARLY at this time of the year, except in rarely tempestuous seasons, the tomato comes into its own and everybody else's. Cheap and plentiful in the shops, it is also abundant in many gardens. From the pampered plants in the greenhouse, through the glasshouse to the open garden, the tomato is everywhere, and everywhere it is everywhere.

Thus it seems opportune to discuss the versatility of this fruit so that readers can not only take advantage of the seasonal cheapness but find ways of using the tomato in a variety of their own crops.

For the next few weeks windows and attics, tops of cupboards and spaces under the stairs will be filled with ripening tomatoes. Although some of the successful ones can be bottled against the winter, and those that stay an obstinate green can be turned into Green Tomato Chutney, there are many other ways in which they can substantially supplement the current menu.

It is amusing to compile a list of the ways in which the tomato plays a prominent part in courses from soup to pudding.

Better results will be obtained if the tomatoes are skinned. I sometimes serve grilled tomatoes in their skins but otherwise peel them. (An obvious exception is for soup which is sieved or blended.) This is simply done by plunging them into water at a rolling boil, counting 10, and immediately running cold water over them.

**Tomato soup**  
This does not have to be the rather pedestrian soup which is offered in about 90 per cent of restaurants as the only alternative to grapefruit. It can be very stimulating. Tomatoes which are going a little too soft to be otherwise used are ideal for this. Wash and quarter. Mince. Tomatoes in a variety of sizes and shapes. Two cloves of garlic. Fry the onion and Shrimps. Add the tomatoes and enough water to cover well. Throw in a small green bean which has been soaked in cold water overnight. Bring to the boil and simmer. Add 6-8 cubes of black pepper and a bay leaf. Cover and simmer until the beans are tender. Remove the shank and the bay leaf and pass the soup through a sieve or blender. Season the soup with salt, Worcestershire sauce, lemon juice and large state brown sugar to taste. The meat may be added to the soup, the ham and the chopped into the soup. Away from the heat a tablespoon or so of cream may be stirred in just before serving.

**Tomato salad**  
This makes a good first course and a good side dish. Wash and quarter. Mince. Tomatoes in a variety of sizes and shapes. Two cloves of garlic. Fry the onion and Shrimps. Add the tomatoes and enough water to cover well. Throw in a small green bean which has been soaked in cold water overnight. Bring to the boil and simmer. Add 6-8 cubes of black pepper and a bay leaf. Cover and simmer until the beans are tender. Remove the shank and the bay leaf and pass the soup through a sieve or blender. Season the soup with salt, Worcestershire sauce, lemon juice and large state brown sugar to taste. The meat may be added to the soup, the ham and the chopped into the soup. Away from the heat a tablespoon or so of cream may be stirred in just before serving.

**Dugler's sauce**  
This is a sauce for fish but not strictly a sauce as the fish is cooked in it. Finely chop a small onion and two shallots and fry in butter. Add six large tomatoes finely chopped, a tablespoon of chopped parsley, salt and pepper. Reduce until the sauce is thick and add a tablespoon of butter. When required, lay the fish in a well buttered dish, and cover with the sauce. Dot with pieces of butter, place the lid on or cover with foil, and bake in a moderate oven.

**Tomato sauce**  
The joy of this sauce for pasta is that it is very quickly made. Moreover, although it is good simply on its own, many things may be added to it to ring the changes. Shellfish are particularly good. Chop very finely a small onion and crush two cloves of garlic. Fry these in two tablespoons of olive oil. Add at least 1 lb. of chopped tomatoes, salt and pepper and a teaspoon of chopped basil and tarragon. (If these are fresh as much the better.) Cook quite briskly, reducing the sauce to a good thick one. If oysters or clams are added, use a little of their liquor with them, and if mussels, a little of the liquid they were cooked in. The shellfish should not be cooked in the sauce more than a minute or so or they will toughen. Other suggestions for additions are shrimps, scallops, chopped cooked chicken, chicken livers or mushrooms.

**Stuffed tomatoes**  
Most people have at least one favourite recipe for stuffed tomatoes, but they may care to add this to their collection. Cut the tops from eight large tomatoes, and with a sharp spoon scoop out the insides, saving the pulp. Chop a small onion very fine and sweat it in a little butter with a teaspoon of curry powder, or more to taste. Stir in three heaped tablespoons of cold cooked rice and the same amount of finely chopped ham. Season with salt and strain the tomato pulp in. Finally blend in a large walnut of butter. Fill the tomato shells with this mixture, and replace the lids. Brush over with melted butter and bake in a moderate oven. Gas 5, 375deg.F. for about 25 minutes. Sprinkle with freshly chopped parsley.

**Tomato tart**  
This is by far the most revolutionary of today's recipes, but I do most strongly urge you to try this short Quarter 8-10 large tomatoes. Dot with them in a suitable pie dish with the juice of half a lemon. Sweeten with two tablespoons of brown sugar. As the tomatoes make a great deal of juice, pie funnels or inverted eggcups should be used to keep the pastry off the fruit. Cover with a rich short crust, brush over with water and sprinkle with caster sugar. Bake at Gas 6 400F. for about 40 minutes. As I only made this dish a day or two ago, I have not yet experimented with various mixtures, but I am sure that other fruits such as plums, apricots and possibly blackberries may be introduced. In any case made simply with tomatoes it is delicious and different.

CARVED INTO the great stone lintel above the door to Freya Stark's house are the words: 'Not sian peregrin come voi siete.' We are pilgrims as you are. It is the perfect pilgrim house, large and rough hewn outside while inside all is space and light. It stands on the top of its own little hill as though deeply rooted in the earth and rock. On a twin hill stands an old rose-pink church and behind rise the foothills of the Dolomites. In front the land falls away in gentle undulations to the flatness of the plains which stretch to Venice.

To reach the house is something of a pilgrimage in itself. From some distance away you can see it growing from its hill, but unless you are expertly guided through the maze of lanes which all seem to lead in the right direction, your progress, like Christian's, will be fraught with perils.

The arch-pilgrim herself extends the welcome and peace of her house, and although this is her home, she too is in a sense passing through. Last year it was Nepal, tomorrow she is off to Switzerland to take delivery of a Dormobile, equipped with her own specifications, the gift of a munificent admirer of her books who was distressed that when she went to Afghanistan two years ago she had to rely on a chance meeting and offer of a ride in a Land-Rover in order to see the misar of Djam.

With her Dormobile she plans to make little sorties into the surrounding countryside, and for longer expeditions to recruit the services of one or other of her godsons, for neither she nor her friends are particularly bappy about her driving, which is noted more for enthusiasm than accuracy.

For Freya Stark travelling began when she was carried over the Dolomites at the age of two and a half, and now the mere fact of longevity provides no reason for depriving herself of one of life's greatest delights. Languages, too, have to be kept up to a standard which enables her to travel freely.

At the moment her Turkish has fallen below a level of adequacy, so she plans to spend a month in Turkey in the autumn to work at the language and perhaps do a little journey with a Turkish friend. The Turkish friend



Freya Stark

## To be a pilgrim

Jane Taylor meets authoress and traveller Freya Stark

raises her hands in a gesture of despairing delight and says: "With Freya a little journey probably means all the way to the eastern frontier."

Even if the journey were no longer than a few miles, it could never be anything but eventful. She is the kind of person who merely by existing invites events, and she is rarely surprised when the unusual happens. She would probably be more surprised if it didn't. Neither is she unduly perturbed when something happens to upset her plans. She simply makes new plans and carries on accordingly — a frequently in a way that makes other people gasp at her daring. Her guardian angel must be one of the most devoted and hard-working in the business.

There has been a tradition in Italy, now largely fallen into disuse, of putting up a shrine on your property dedicated to your patron saint. Freya Stark vowed that when all the debts

from the building of her house were paid she would put up a shrine to the fullness of time, and to the delight of the villagers, she did so — dedicated not to her patron saint but to her guardian angel.

Her house provides both the starting point and the goal of all her travels — roots and permanence in a nomadic life. It is so much a part of the landscape that it is hard to realise that eight years ago it did not exist. She found her little hill quite by chance, fell in love with it, and bought it.

Everyone advised against building a house. "Don't do it, Freya. It's crazy. It's impossible." But the impossible was a happy knack of turning into the simple and inevitable under influence of her captivating determination, and the house was built with herself as chief architect. As it happened, the hill rather disoblighly failed to fit in with her designs in every detail so she

thought nothing of building on a bit more hill to accommodate the house. Not that she would do it again, for she maintains that it is sheer fluke if an amateur's designs succeed and it would be most unlikely to happen a second time.

Extravagance or economy for their own sake have no particular place in her scheme of things, for all is brought to measure against the intransigent standard of what is fitting. If a thing is truly fitting it will usually be both practical and pleasing to the eye. This principle certainly applies to the bathrooms, which are a stunning feature of the house.

They are entirely of marble — each bathroom in a slightly different shade — and nothing so unattractive as a tap rears its ugly head. At the turn of what looks like a rather beautiful door handle, water wells up from a marble shelf and spills over into the bath. In

the hand-basin it emerges discreetly through a small hole.

In the drawing-room one wall had to be just the right length to accommodate the very beautiful bookcase brought from her previous house. The whole wall is covered with books on Persia, Turkey, Iraq, and other lands where she has travelled. There are her photographs, hundreds of them, all in order and bound into fine volumes.

But not everything is so bookish. Her house was designed to a large extent as a setting for the porcelain and bronze and other trophies of a lifetime of travel — and also as fitting accommodation for her collection of hats. She has a considerable weakness for hats, and indeed for clothes in general. For a visit to her dressmaker she appears stunningly in mid-century, while at dinner she is resplendent in a richly embroidered Persian gown. For the garden there is an old skirt and blouse and a straw hat.

You can never be sure who you will meet in her house — perhaps a son of her publisher, perhaps an expert on roses, certainly other writers — and Freya Stark is splendidly and naturally at the centre. Whatever she is doing at any moment she does with total concentration, whether it is talking Turkey with someone about to go there, or wandering around the interconnecting terraces of her hill, rich with roses and lavender brought from England, discussing the problems of soil.

Or a porcelain expert will call in for a drink in the evening and while he goes round, eyes popping out at the sight of all her treasures, she will be totally involved in his subject and picking his brains for information about some of her favourite pieces. There is always something to be learned, no end to the opportunity to be delighted by some new thing.

Her sense of repose and delight in life is something which communicates itself immediately. It is almost impossible to be with her and not feel relaxed and delighted too. And the house, so much of her own creation, reflects her peace and gaiety, her appreciation of the beautiful and the good. Both have an inner harmony. It seems that some houses, like some people, have their centre of gravity within themselves.

## Step by step to step-parenthood

by Caroline Medawar

THE stepchild/step-parent relationship is traditionally a difficult one. In the fairy stories the good mother or father has died, leaving the innocent babes in the care of the remaining natural parent—a kindly but soft-headed creature—and the wicked step-parent. Today's step-parents are a more civilised bunch. As often as not both of the original parents are alive and well and for a great many people the step-relationship is a part-time one at best. As such it has its special difficulties; and also its special rewards.

To begin with, the relationship is a changing one. The child you first meet for a tentative walk in the park one Sunday afternoon, both of you dressed for the occasion and on your best behaviour, is very different from the one who will cheerfully trample mud through the kitchen in five years' time. Different because not only does the relationship alter with time like any other but also because the child itself is changing at a far greater rate than you are.

One can accelerate getting to know an adult in some respects by doing certain selected things in their company—seeing a favourite film for instance—but nothing will succeed with children like time. Moreover, to some extent the more mundane the activity the more you learn. A wet afternoon making toffee-apples is built of more solid stuff than a visit to even the most exotic pantomime.

The emotional problems that every part-time stepchild brings with it are to some extent unique to every situation and so must be their solutions; nevertheless there are also practical problems for which there are practical remedies.

The source of a great many complaints is the question of discipline. "If they're only there for the weekend it seems a pity to get cross, but it drives me mad when..." The fact is that every household has its own style, which has evolved as a natural reflection of the tastes and attitudes of the members of that family. It is probably just as difficult for the visit-

ing innocent to switch styles as it is for the receiving household to make the necessary adjustments.

One possible solution is to allow a neutral time at the beginning of visits during which everyone can make the transition to their own way. It is miraculous in what a different frame of mind a child can wake the following day after a bristling and whiny arrival, provided that no mindbending confrontation has occurred the night before. And after a while it is not uncommon to hear from people who see the child in both contexts how very differently they behave in each. "Almost a different person," they remark with surprise, just as with school, different expectations produce different behaviour.

Even so, one is caught in a cleft stick in the early stages of the relationship. One does not want to accord the child the tolerance one might offer an ordinary visitor precisely because one is anxious to treat him as part of the family. Yet one tends to inhibit the rage that one's own children would naturally incur with a similar piece of

bad behaviour.

However, crossness immediately and openly expressed (for the deed not the child) can actually improve the relationship. No child misses the twitching jaw and averted gaze for more than ten seconds anyway. It took me more than a year before I could genuinely cross with my own stepson, now with a winning smile he mops the entrails from his freshly gutted fish off the breadboard almost as my brow clouds over.

It is very tempting at first to ascribe all tensions with the child to the step-relationship. Actually children, like adults, can be more or less likeable at different times. Parents get on more or less well with their own offspring at different stages of development too, and it is apparently just as hard to accept that fact about one's own as well as one's step-children.

Most of all it seems to be important to resist the temptation to treat the stepchild yourself. What ever your private views, as far as the young child is concerned it has a

perfectly good mother or father of its own. It doesn't need two and it is asking for trouble to attempt—or even to allow—a conversion.

What, if one is very lucky, can eventually happen instead, is something just as unique and rewarding for everyone concerned. It works more along the lines of what a good godparent might be, but rarely gets the opportunity. This is, a permanent relationship between a loving and concerned adult and a developing child, but one that is freed by circumstance of some of the emotional tensions that inevitably occur between a young child and even the most elated-up of parents.

There is nothing mystical to do with blood ties about it. One is simply brought eyeball to eyeball a great deal more often with children living under the same roof. A friend who'd spent the weekend with us all said she'd never wanted children of her own but that she thought she'd enjoy having stepchildren. It seemed the highest compliment any relationship could receive.

## A fine line in wine

John Arlott reports on the Wine Society

THE Great Exhibition of 1871 barely left a mark on history. It was devoted to industry and commerce and had so little success that it brought the series of exhibitions at the Albert Hall to an end. In the event, one of its short-comings was its chief and most enduring benefit.

The Portuguese exhibitors complained that their wine — including Bucellas euphemistically labelled "Portuguese Hock" — had not been adequately displayed or promoted. The Foreign Office attempted to redress their grievance by arranging a couple of subscription lunches at which the wines could be tasted and discussed.

The outcome of the discussion was the International Exhibition Co-operative Wine Society, now usually known as the Wine Society, and one of the largest independent wine retailers in Britain.

There is no doubt that it has endured independent and prosperous because its founding committee of gentlemen made it a cooperative rather than a stock company. That committee which held its inaugural meeting in the Albert Hall in August, 1874, consisted of three men, Major-General Henry Scott, George Scrivenor, and A. Brudenell Carter. General Scott, of the Royal Engineers, designed that functional oddity the Albert Hall. It was said that such a vast roof without supporting pillars was bound to collapse. When it was completed and all its scaffolding, but the central column removed, General Scott ordered everyone else out of the building while he knocked out the last support. His roof remains firm.

George Scrivenor was a senior official of Customs and Excise; the poet made gamekeeper? Brudenell Carter, later a professor at the Royal College of Surgeons—which probably explains medicine being the most strongly represented profession in the society — remained an officer for 45 years.

**Unadulterated**  
These men who laid down the "Objects of the Society" were obviously moved by nineteenth-century cooperative ideals. It would import foreign wines and sell them at cheap rates to members; introduce other foreign wines hitherto unknown or little known in this country; all wine was to be "in a pure unadulterated condition."

No member might hold more than one share; no dividend would be payable until the extraction of the share on the member's death. The Society, registered as a Provident Society, was entitled to the same tax benefits as a cooperative.

The first wine bought was—nostalgically — Bucellas from Portugal; the next eight were Spanish table wines; then came sherries and maderias. The

present list contains 20 sherries from the society's Medium Dry at 87p to a Viejo Oloroso at £1.75 with nine "sherry style" items from 70p: ten wood ports from 99p to £1.75, 27 vinegars from £1.32 to £1.70; 69 clarets from the society's first wine to Chateau Mission Haut Brion 1964 at £2.30 (the members cleared out the stock of 1962 a year ago); 28 red Burgundies, the society's at 74p to Gevrey Chabertin at £1.50; nine Beaujolais between 78p and 97p; seven red Rhone from 80p to a French-bottled Chateau de la Pape at £2.30; four rose, 73p to 89p; 13 white Bordeaux from 80p to a Chateau La Riviere Brion, £1.87; 12 white Burgundies between 89p and £1.65; seven Loire and nine Alsace white at 68p to £1.72; 12 Moselle and 34 hocks, 74p to a Binger Scharthberg, Reims, Auslese 1967 at £3.97.

### Reasonable

There are seven champagnes—£1.72 to £2.85—and eight other sparkling wines; seven brandies; five blended and six single grape wines for the rest, in accordance with the original aims, these are wines from Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, Rumania, Hungary, Greece, Italy, South Africa, Morocco, Austria, Japan, Yugoslavia, the Lebanon and England (a light dry white from Hambledon). The committee's criterion has honestly been that of quality at reasonable price. There have been a few errors of judgment and palate, but no breach of integrity.

The Wine Society is essentially a cooperative. Originally a share cost £1, the price was increased to £5 in 1952 to provide capital for purchases to meet new members' orders; and a premium of £5 was added last year. Each shareholder can expect an annual interest of 5 per cent per annum, but it is only payable at his death.

Last year the profit—judicious by commercial standards—was 2.2 per cent on a turnover of £125 million. Many recent capital developments have been sustained by interest-free loans from members (rewarded with advance offers of bin-bands). Profits, like share-payments, are largely ploughed back into stocks of wine—currently valued at £662,628. That is a large amount of wine to own, but not enough to keep pace with the demands of a membership showing 1,400 elections a year. The membership list from the start shows almost 50,000; the 26,000 currently active buy over £1 million worth of wines and spirits a year.

Prospective members have to be proposed by an existing member. Would-be should ask their doctor to propose them: if he does not belong, write to the Secretary, LEWIS at PO Box 446, 55 Bolsover Street, London W1P 7HL.



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**PICK OF THE WEEKEND**: This shirt dress, buttoning all down the front, has matching shorts underneath. It is by John Marks, in a neat, sweet Liberty print, multi-coloured; the fabric is Liberty's fine cotton lawn that washes perfectly. The dress and shorts together cost £11.50. Small and medium sizes only (approximately 10 and 12) at Simpsons of Piccadilly now—but probably not for long, since such a good holiday outfit is likely to be snapped up very quickly at this time of year.

PICTURE BY FRANK MARTIN



vice — by galvanising the EEC into unity of action that may turn it







## Finance for Expansion



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## BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Industry know-how  
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## Westland cutback closes factory

Westland Aircraft is to close its factory at Hayes, Middlesex. An announcement posted to workers at Hayes yesterday states: "The annual rise in all our costs, including materials and services, has greatly accelerated in the past two years. As a result, insufficient money is being earned to provide the additional funds required for the helicopter business. Also our competitiveness has been reduced."

"To reduce costs and to lessen the overhead burden, it has been decided to concentrate our design, development and production into fewer units. The board regrets that, as a result of this decision, the Hayes factory is to be closed."

"The Hayes factory manufactures spare parts for helicopters and the Puma helicopter which is being built jointly with Aerospatiale of France. A spokesman for the company was unable to say which factory would now manufacture the Puma now or how many redundancies there would be. The majority of its 1,700 employees at Hayes would be offered jobs at the company's three other plants."

Schroder Wagg, the company's merchant bank, went to great pains yesterday to point out that the announcement does nothing to alter the fact that the chairman, Mr. D. C. Collins, that profits this year would show a substantial increase over 1969-70 when the group's trading profit collapsed from £3 millions to £547,000 pre-tax.

Indeed in his interim report which was published simultaneously with the Hayes notice, Mr Collins confirms his forecast.

The British Hovercraft Corporation which last year made a £2 million loss before tax has now started to make modest profits and a fifth Mountbatten hovercraft is to be introduced to the cross-channel service.

On the helicopter side Mr Collins reports that Westland can look forward to a substantial volume of business for several years to come.

## Anyone for a cut price palace?

By PETER HILLMORE

House prices in London may climb inexorably in most cases, but there is one house which has been sold for 50 per cent less than a year, and no one has discovered that yet. Number 26 Rutland Gate, SW7, can now be had for the bargain price of around £200,000 including the fixtures and fittings. First offered at £400,000, it was first reduced to £250,000, and is now up for lowly auction.

The house belongs to Mr Richard Gangel, a fallen idol of the fallen IOS group, who put the house on the market last October for £400,000, firmly announcing he would take nothing less. But in spite of the housing shortage in London, no one has rushed forward to buy the house, and the house has remained on the market ever since.

A few months ago, Mr Gangel declared himself bankrupt, and the price of number 26, which he said was his only remaining asset, fell to a mere £250,000. The mortgagees are now forlornly on Mr Gangel, and the house is up for auction in the hope of a price around £200,000.

Most of the fittings are a fixture of the place, including such homespun comforts as a swimming pool in the basement, thrones in the lavatories, and gold-plated taps in the bathrooms. The furniture was all carefully chosen by Mr Gangel, and new task rugs shrouded with antique.

Prospective purchasers, bearing in mind that building societies have more money to lend now than ever before, should be able to raise £200,000. On a 20 year mortgage monthly payments will be a mere £1,794. Tax relief eases the burden somewhat to a lowly £1,340.40p.

## Law Soc. seeks ban on unit doorstep sales

By STEWART FLEMING

The Law Society yesterday called for a complete ban on the door-to-door selling of unit-linked and property-linked life-assurance. The proposal is made in the society's evidence to the Government commission now investigating unit-linked life policies.

Further recommendations contained in its report leave no doubt that the Law Society believes there is an urgent need to provide greater protection for the individual saver and investor, even for the individual who is buying unit trusts.

As perhaps the most influential and prestigious private organisation to submit evidence to the Scott Commission, the Law Society's proposals seem certain to stir up controversy, bitterness, and resentment in the boardrooms of some of the country's leading savings institutions.

The Law Society also makes what could be interpreted as a veiled criticism of the role of the Department of Trade and Industry is now playing in the protection of the public's savings. It calls for the establishment of a new regulatory agency with wide powers to supervise the conduct of all insurance policies, unit trust business, and other savings media. The report remarks that the DTI does not have adequate facilities for the continuing regulatory and investigation of the life assurance business.

The suggested ban on door-to-door selling of unit-linked life policies should be implemented, according to the report by amending the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. It makes it an offence to sell securities (and unit trusts) through an outdoor sales force. The report recommends that "these types of policies are predominantly a form of investment and only incidentally insurance. In principle they should be treated as securities and the public protected in much the same way as with authorised unit trusts."

This recommendation hits directly at vital and rapidly growing part of the business of many of Britain's leading savings institutions, including for example the country's biggest property bond organisation Abbey Life, and many leading unit trust groups.

Executives in these firms maintain that a ban on door-to-door selling would be a hody

ONE conspicuous yet puzzling feature of the monetary argument of the past few days has been the refusal of the White House to discuss, even hypothetically, any change in the dollar price of gold.

This might be thought to be an issue that does not matter much: the US is not at the moment selling gold at any price, and even when the gold window was open it was only kept so on the understanding that no one would actually buy much. Gold sales are highly unlikely to be resumed before such good manners can again be relied on: as is now well known, foreign central banks hold enough dollars to buy up the US gold stock four times over.

Why, then, should this highly theoretical price be a point of particular obscurity for the US? American spokesmen are perfectly prepared to discuss the theoretical possibility of lifting limits on the sale of gold: this will be done as soon as certain conditions— which are carefully left undefined—are met. There was even talk in the first day or two of the—again undefined—conditions under which the gold window might be reopened: it appeared to have a good deal to do with US foreign defence costs. But the gold price is another matter. The President has said "no": there is nothing to discuss: there is no possibility.

Partly this appears to be a matter of the strategy of the US in now pursuing. The Nixon measures were designed to put pressure on foreign governments, and they are being enforced to make that pressure as intense as possible. No exception for the RB-211 for strike-bound ships, for bonded stocks. Yet this explanation won't quite do. A blank denial of any possible concession is better calculated to take the gold price right out of the debate than to use it to gain extra bargaining power.

In fact, the seemingly theoretical gold price argument is a more fundamental one than any of the trade issues or even the question of convertibility. When Pierre-Paul Schweitzer calls for a rise in the gold price—and in this he speaks for most governments apart from the US, and certainly for the British— he is not speaking for the sake of a contribution "by the US to the general realignment of currency parities."

In Tokyo there was a sharp reverse of the pattern of the past two days, for the Bank of Japan had to buy in an estimated \$500 million. There has been a heavy inflow of funds from abroad as Japanese banks tried to get in as much of their foreign debts as soon as they could—before the country is forced to revalue. In the classic leads and lags pattern, they are also trying to delay their payments abroad. The demand for dollars earlier in the week reflected the tight Japanese exchange control regulations,

against the pound over the day. The lire and the French franc were also sharply down, most dealers suggesting that sterling's present strength stems from the lack of restrictions in trading in London, and on the suggestions emanating from the International Monetary Fund for limited revaluation of the pound. This was only part of a package but then there has been speculation on most of the other revaluation candidates already.

But there was still a heavy premium on sterling bought for delivery in three months' time, and interest on one month's Eurodollars is still round the 10 per cent mark.

But sterling is still very much the favourite currency against most Continental money. The D-mark fell by nearly 7 pence against the pound, and there were similarly drastic intrusions in sterling's value against the Swiss franc which fell by 3½ centimes

## Puzzle of US refusal to talk on gold

By ANTHONY HARRIS

It is precisely for this reason that President Nixon will not even discuss the point. The Americans do not regard any contribution by gold or of dollars in terms of gold or of dollars (and the two are interchangeable here) is to admit the existence of an alternative value standard and a better reserve medium, and this the Americans are determined not to concede.

This is not simply an issue of pride, but of hard cash. Once a rival reserve medium is set up, all sorts of ugly consequences could follow. The Americans would be under pressure to give a value guarantee, such as Britain to sterling holders under the Basic agreement. (This provides that if sterling is again devalued, sterling holders will be given enough extra pounds to maintain the number of

dollars their holdings will buy—an ironic promise, it now seems.)

They might also be required to fund their obligations by issue interest-bearing debt certificates in exchange for non-interest-bearing dollar holdings. (This issue, discussed under the heading of "The investment needs of foreign monetary authorities," was a live one before the crisis: the Americans were demonstrating no enthusiasm whatever for issuing bonds.)

There might be a mass conversion into IMF money. The idea of persuading Congress to authorise huge interest payments to foreigners, to give potentially costly guarantees, or even to acknowledge a vast debt to the international monetary authorities—even a symbolic, consolidated, non-redeemable debt—is a political nightmare.

Yet Mr Schweitzer is not merely preaching good manners when he talks of an "appropriate contribution." The IMF, and its supporters in such places as Rome and Brussels, do indeed dream of getting the world off the dollar standard onto some properly regulated international controlled reserve money. Gold enthusiasts like the French and the South Africans would be satisfied simply to get the world off the dollar standard.

President Nixon has provoked enough anger and distrust to give both the anti-Americans and the ideologues a reader hearing than they usually enjoy. The seemingly meaningless gold price issue could yet prove the most obstinate in the whole tangle.

## Dollar weak, pound strong

In jagged seesaw moves in the foreign exchange markets yesterday, the dollar weakened against every European currency for most of the day only to recover most of its losses later on. The shifts were particularly strong in sterling, where the announcement that Bank rate would not be cut as massive nervous buying from New York sent the pound soaring up from \$2.47, reaching \$2.4820 at one point—equivalent to a sterling revaluation of just under 3 per cent. But the rate fell back to \$2.4720.

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But there was still a heavy premium on sterling bought for delivery in three months' time, and interest on one month's Eurodollars is still round the 10 per cent mark.

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## Edger's valuation too high: Lazards

The already controversial battle to gain control of Ed Investments by Mr. Galt Harrison's Amalgamated Investment and Property Company, which was last night with a publication of a letter to Ed shareholders, has been described by Lazards, the City merchant bank.

Lazards who are advising Amalgamated say that a recent valuation of the Ed shares by the company's directors and two firms of estate agents are "dependent upon the happening of certain events."

This means, Lazards explained, that the Ed directors have made their valuation on the assumption that the company will be able to start a complete number of proposed developments without a trouble at all.

The Edger board has valued the company's shares at 21 each which compares with Amalgamated's offer of 188p a share. Lazards, however, claim that of that 21p around 10p is dependent on Edger being able to obtain planning permission for certain developments, a office development permits, that the company will be able to buy out a number of sub-tenants without any trouble.

"I don't think there is another company which ever valued its property as in the same way as Ed. After a careful study of the company we concluded that shares were worth 188p each a spokesman for Lazards said."

Amalgamated made its offer for Edger last month. It was the company at just under a million and the offer, was due to close tomorrow, but was extended for a further week in a letter to Edger shareholders last week, asking them to advise them to reject Amalgamated offer.

Chairman, Mr. Gerald Galt reported that the 21p share valuation was based on independent valuations, Strutt and Parker, and all Savill, Curtis, and Henson.

Trading statements also provided some bright spots. Leading shares, however, sagged throughout simply for the want of interest, and with New York trending lower in early dealings, many finished at their lowest level of the day.

In spite of the renewed strength of sterling in foreign exchange markets, gilts rolled marginally, only sterling gains around ½ in the "mediums."

## The pound

	Change	Previous
New York	2.47 1/2-2.47 3/4	2.47 1/2-2.47 3/4
London	2.47 1/2-2.47 3/4	2.47 1/2-2.47 3/4
Frankfurt	12.50-12.50	12.50-12.50
Paris	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Brussels	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Amsterdam	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Geneva	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Zurich	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Basel	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Vienna	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Bombay	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Calcutta	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Rangoon	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Singapore	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Manila	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Cebu	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Batavia	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Sourabaya	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Yokohama	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Osaka	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Kobe	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00
Tokyo	10.00-10.00	10.00-10.00

The Northern Ireland conference of the Confederation of British Industry yesterday urged Irish businessmen to show confidence in the province.

A statement was issued following the meeting of the British firms over the ab of Northern Irish firms to fill orders and meet delivery dates. It emphasised that despite the troubles in Ulster there was little disability on part of manufacturers to meet their obligations. The statement added that the vast majority of manufacturers had been unaffected by the disturbances which made dramatic news were confined to small areas.

## Tillingworth, Morris &amp; COMPANY, LIMITED

Worsted spinners and manufacturers, etc.

## Financial Review Year to 31st March 1971

Turnover	28,800,449
Trading Profit	2,088,461
Net Profit before tax	941,890
Balance of Profit after tax and minority interests	512,392
Ordinary and 'A' Ordinary dividends after waivers by certain major stockholders of £145,423	349,577
Issued Capital and Reserves	10,884,647

A final dividend of 44% is proposed for the year 1970/71; making a total of 11%. For the current financial year it is proposed to pay a first interim dividend of 34% on the 27th September 1971 and it is expected to pay a second interim dividend of 34% on the 27th March, 1972.

## BENGUELA RAILWAY COMPANY

The following Preliminary Traffic Results for the first six months of the year 1971, as compared with the first six months of the year 1970, have been issued.

	1971	1970
Kilometres run	4,086,622	3,596,036
Passenger Traffic		
Local Traffic	429,569	429,337
Transit Traffic	59,408,000	61,354,000
Mineral Traffic		
Congo	394,838	294,962
Zambia	394,838	294,962
Other	141,317	128,652
Goods Traffic		
Local	278,006	176,614
Transit	169,236,000	129,484,000
Mineral	1,190,000	1,506,000
Other	1,064,410	963,141
Miscellaneous Receipts		
Working Expenses in Africa	278,006	267,237
Net Operating Receipts	191,767,000	128,448,000
£ Est. 60.00-£1	(12,779,827)	(11,818,091)

## CITY COMMENT

## BSA Confidence still lacking

NO DOUBT Mr Eric Turner, chairman of BSA, was mediating yesterday on the perversity of the stock market investor. On Tuesday night Mr Turner put out a brief announcement to say that the firm had taken a step towards resolving its well publicised liquidity crisis.

BSA, the statement said, had sold some 3.2 million shares in its machine tool manufacturing neighbour Alfred Herbert, a realisation of assets which brought in around £11 million. Mr Turner refused to enlarge on the announcement yesterday, but it appears that the Herbert shares have been placed with a wide variety of primarily institutional investors.

It has been rumoured that BSA needs at least £5 millions of cash (there would be no surplus in some well informed quarters if the figure was substantially higher than this). The fact that the company had found a not insignificant slice of its requirements might have been interpreted as encouraging. Not so.

Immediately the London Stock Exchange opened yesterday, jobs had their red pen in the BSA shares down. By the end of the day the share price had fallen

3p to 32p. With rather less justification the Herbert share price also weakened to close 2p lower at 53p.

Investors it seems have taken the BSA announcement as an indication that the group's liquidity problems are still critical: as one dealer put it "there is a long way to go yet." They have been induced no doubt by reports that potential rescuers of the company have quickly lost interest, and perhaps by both the continuing silence of the BSA board and the implication behind the sale of the Herbert shares—namely that other group assets are not very liquid.

The trend in the company's share price yesterday should have been profoundly worrying to the directors. Confidence in BSA can turn round in a matter of days, but it will require quick work and an early announcement to halt the share price slide.

And the news that there is unrest among its work force—there was a token one-day strike by some 200 employees yesterday which forced the management to lay off others—is far from reassuring.

DAVY ASHMORE

## Cheers for accountants

CONGRATULATIONS to Davy Ashmore's accountants, for it is they who must really take the credit for the jump in pre-tax profits from £765,000 to £1.45

The full report and accounts reveal a change in the basis of accounting. In the past the manufacturing companies have taken credit for the profit element in long term contracts at the time when plant had been delivered, whereas the engineering and contracting companies have postponed taking profits into account until the end of the period during which a potential performance liability existed.

The new system brings into the past year's accounts profits on work done during the year, but on which credit would normally have been deferred to future years. The amount involved is significant, £940,000 before tax, which on a comparative basis would have meant that profits would have fallen by 35 per cent.

Not to worry. The auditors approved of the new system, and the profits would have been £1 million higher had it not been for losses incurred in the steel works, engineering and manufacturing group.

This loss was due to a combination of excess capacity, taken on too early, and insufficient protection against inflation in some of the longer term contracts.

Ah well, it is all in the past if the report is to be believed. The reorganisation of the rail foundries in Sheffield and at Gateshead and Jarrold has been completed and the reshaped business is now earning £700,000 a year. The contraction of a heavy plant and rolling mill manufacturing activities in Sheffield and Glasgow has reduced costs by £2 million a year, and a reorganisation at the Power Gas offshoot has cut operating costs by £1 million.

That might suggest a £3.7 million turnaround and an annual profit outcome now of around £5 million, but investors are probably best advised to pay attention to the chairman's reservations on his predecessor's previously forecast £3 millions profit target.

This forecast was, it seems, made on the basis of a necessary order loading, but the "intake of new orders has so far not occurred."

Nevertheless the new chairman Sir David Barritt says that there are now signs of an early improvement in the investment climate from which the group will benefit, but it will come too late to realise the forecast of his predecessor.

Perhaps the accountants ran come up with the answer again.

LONDON BRICK

## Stockpiled success

THE SHOP STEWARDS at London Brick deserve a kick in the pants for allowing the employees' profit-sharing scheme to end in May this year. For the six months to June 30 last year the group's profits have risen 142 per cent from £11 millions to £20.3 millions before tax.

Of course, a good deal of this extra profit arose from lifting

supplies from completed stocks which had already suffered the effects of overhead production costs: while output was only up 14 per cent deliveries were up 20 per cent, as the greater building programme led to greater demand.

Even so a good deal of the profit increase has come from greater efficiency and higher production schedules offsetting rising costs, and workers could, on the whole reasonably demand to share in this greater efficiency and profitability.

The profit-sharing scheme was ended because it was felt that workers were not taking the benefits into account in dealing with wage negotiations, and that it did not assist staff recruitment.

Well, so much the better for shareholders. There is more to come in the second half. While the first half benefited from the lifting from stock and over the last two months, from the Fletton works acquired from Redlad, the second six months should gain from the completion of the extension at Kings Dyke, and by a full contribution from the Redlad works.

Even so the profit increase must be at a lower level, for results in the second half of 1970 were already benefiting from a lifting from stock. With stocks now at a lower level that benefit cannot be repeated again this year, and in addition inflation must be taking its toll on margins.

Just the same yesterday's 8½ pence increase in the shares to 103½p is more than justified. On earnings for the past 12 months the price earnings multiple is 15.3, while doubling up the first half results suggests a minimum prospective figure of 12.2.

ASSOCIATED TELEVISION

## Applaud now, please

IF ASSOCIATED Television comes through 1971-2 with the jump in profit which the current stock market rating is looking for, then Sir Lew Grade might think of sending the Government complimentary seats to a few of his shows by way of thanks. For it is a substantial reduction in the television advertising levy announced early in the year

rather than the firm's trading which will account for a large proportion of the rise.

ATV's annual report published today confirms some of the reservations the market expressed when the preliminary statement appeared in June.

In the first place, while the chairman, Lord Revnick, can boast about the 40 per cent increase in the turnover of Eye Records, and the record profits earned by Northern Songs, the fact is that the profits of the records and music division have only inched upwards from £1.78 millions to £1.87 millions in the year ended March 1971. The problem, it seems, is that US competition in the domestic record market is eating into profit margins at such a rate that the boom in sales is making little impact on profit.

As the accounts show, the cost of financing ATV's re-entry into the film production and distribution business is also making its mark on the profit and loss account. During the year advances from bankers rose from £5.9 millions to £9.5 millions. And although the company seems reasonably confident that borrowings are now near a peak, the new films will not be contributing to profit this year as group accounting is on a cost recovery basis.

Fortunately for the profit and loss account, the company is capitalising its property development project. But the rush for ATV in



## Wages defined in US freeze

The United States Cost of Living Council issued a broad definition of the "wages and salaries" covered by President Nixon's 90-day freeze, saying it includes 500 prerequisites, stock options and expense accounts. In the spirit of its series of questions and answers on the freeze, the council said: "All forms of remuneration or inducement to employees by their employers" are included. Among the items of specified wages and salaries are vacation bonuses, premiums for night work, overtime pay, contributions to savings plans or pension funds, cost of living allowances, discounts and payments for deferred compensation.

The council also ruled that "wages and salaries" may include "any other form of remuneration or inducement to employees by their employers" which is not included in the list of specified items. Travel agents cannot, however, raise their markups for overhead and profit.

US citizens working overseas for companies incorporated in the US are subject to the freeze, the council said.

If a customer that has been receiving quantity discounts means his purchases below the level that qualifies for the discount, the council said, the seller can charge him the established higher price that applies to the smaller quantity. A seller cannot, however, increase any of the prices applicable to the various quantities.

The council decided that the profit from family-owned businesses is not subject to the freeze. But the amount of that profit as a salary under an agreed plan cannot exceed the rate of increase in the base period, which was 30 days preceding August 1, 1971.

The council said a broker who buys out a number of different factories at different prices and sells to her customers at a single price, should value his fee on the basis of a percentage of the product's value, this percentage cannot be increased.

The council suggested that the price of a product should be subject to the 10 per cent limit on price increases. The price of a product should be subject to the 10 per cent limit on price increases.

## Germany and Far East biggest 10pc victims

US IMPORTS from West Germany, Japan and South Korea will be particularly hard-hit by the 10 per cent Government study indicates. But US officials believe the over-all impact of the import levy will be lighter for imports from Britain, Italy, and other countries.

A Government study of the effects of the levy shows that it will be applicable to about 88 per cent of all US imports from the Common Market countries, 72 per cent of imports from the United Kingdom, but only about a quarter of US imports from Canada and Latin American countries.

The survey suggests that the import surcharge will have a varying impact on US imports from specific Western European countries, including EEC countries. It will apply to an estimated 84 per cent of all imports from West Germany, 86 per cent from Italy, 84 per cent from Belgium-Luxembourg, 83 per cent from France, and to about 75 per cent from the Netherlands.

Japan, the major US trading partner in the Far East, will have about 94 per cent of its exports to the US covered by the emergency levy. US officials said it would affect about 85 per cent of South Korea's exports to the US, 83 per cent from Taiwan, and 83 per cent from Hongkong. The Far East countries are major textile exporters to the US. The percentages are based on the assumption that the levy will not apply to cotton textiles on which quotas are in effect, but will be collected on all others.

The Philippines will have about 35 per cent of its exports covered by the surcharge, the study shows. Because Latin America and most African countries ship mainly duty-free raw materials to the US, their export trade with the US will be affected less. President Nixon has already explained that the import surcharge would not apply to duty-free imports such as coffee, or to items covered by formal import quota restrictions.

This leaves about 23 per cent of Latin America's exports to the US covered by the levy, and about 12 per cent of exports from Africa, according to some manufactured goods to the US, will have about 23 per cent of its shipments covered by the surcharge.

For Canada, the figure is 25 per cent, although the Canadian Government has been seeking a total exemption from the US import surcharge.—A.P.-Dow Jones.

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## Wall St opens door to foreign finance houses

The New York Stock Exchange's governing board has approved an arrangement that for the first time would allow a major foreign financial institution to buy a substantial interest in an exchange member firm.

The arrangement involves Compagnie Lambert pour l'Industrie et le Commerce, a Brussels-based company whose activities include banking, real estate, utilities, and industrial ventures, and William D. Witter Inc., a relatively small New York-based firm that has built a reputation as a quality research-oriented house. (The firm is not connected with Dean Witter, a large company with a coast-to-coast branch network.)

The transaction was approved in principle by the exchange's governing board last month and was due to take effect yesterday. In the view of some highly placed industry sources, it highlights the debates of how to balance the capital needs of a brokerage firm with the question of what degree of big board market access should be granted to financial institutions.

Although the dollar amount of the Lambert investment has not been finally determined, the capital injection Witter will receive is regarded as a compelling element in the transaction. Both William D. Witter, president of the brokerage firm, and Joseph Murphy, vice

president, finance, of Lambert Brussels Capital Corp., a Compagnie Lambert US subsidiary through which the investment will be channelled, confirmed the existence of the arrangement but declined detailed comment on the ground that specifics are still being worked out. They said, however, that although the official exchange sanction took effect yesterday the investment probably will not actually be made until next month.

However, other industry sources disclosed that basically the arrangement calls for Compagnie Lambert to acquire 15 to 25 per cent of Witter's securities business. In reality, sources say that such business presently comprises less than 5 per cent of Witter's volume.—AP-Dow Jones.

Institutional domination of member firms. It provides that, unless a member firm's parent receives more than 50 per cent of its revenue from the securities business (which Compagnie Lambert does not), the parent cannot own more than 25 per cent of the firm's equity.

In the Witter case, the exchange's governing board has planned a further hedge against such outside domination. It has specified that any brokerage transactions executed by Witter on behalf of the Lambert interests cannot exceed 5 per cent of Witter's annual securities business. In reality, sources say that such business presently comprises less than 5 per cent of Witter's volume.—AP-Dow Jones.

## Company news briefs

### Interim results

Bertram Consolidated Rubber: Twenty per cent in lieu of final dividend last year. Profit £125,933 (£121,017) before tax charge £53,700 (£56,000).

Illingworth Morris and Co.: 31 per cent (same). Board expects to pay second interim also of 31 per cent (same).

General Investors and Trustees: 7½ per cent (same). Scottish Investment Trust: Gross investment income for nine

months to August 5, £770,700 (£796,500) before gross interest £119,800 (£145,700).

Guy Rogers: 2½ per cent (no dividend last year). Pre-tax profit £37,202 (loss £8,562).

### Final results

Hallite Holdings: 9 per cent making 13 per cent (12 per cent). Pre-tax profit £451,861 (£378,247).

W. E. Norton (Holdings): Final 7½ per cent making 15 per cent (13½ per cent). Pre-tax profit £35,366 (£35,302).



Technology salutes an ancient empire in these plastic panels — part of a £360,000 contract won by Winton Irvine and Irvine Martin (Plastics) to provide decorations and illuminations for the 2,500th anniversary of the Persian empire in Tehran and Shiraz

## Reorganisation behind profit rise by W. Credit

Western Credit, the finance house, surged forward in 1970-71 and the group is raising its dividend by one point, a final of 8½ per cent for 1970-71. The payment is backed by a 48 per cent jump from £209,332 to £310,779 in profit before charge £116,593 (£101,544) for tax.

Outstanding balances stood at £3,715,000 on June 30, against £7,617,000 12 months earlier, but while the year saw an increase in the amount of business financed, the substantial rise in profit resulted mainly from cheaper money, reorganisation of the group, and the reorientation of its business towards retail banking and specialised loan finance.

to July 31. The interest bill has increased from £408,002 to £469,038 and tax a s o r b e £206,934, against £183,353. Earnings, however, have more than doubled from 0.32p to 1.00p a share.

Photopia keeps big promise

Photopia International has pulled off the big recovery the board hoped for and shareholders are to get a final dividend of 12 per cent making 20 per cent as forecast, against 7½ per cent. An increase from £1,385,000 to £1,938,000 in the turnover has produced a jump from £1,317 to £143,060 in the pre-tax profit.

The group is still doing well. Turnover for the first three months of the current financial year is 25 per cent up on the comparable period last year and the chairman views the future with confidence.

### Warner Holidays holds total

Uninspiring results come from Warner Holidays. Profit before tax increased from £249,446 to £282,327 in 1970-71. After tax of £145,000 (£155,000), the net profit has improved from £194,446 to £208,527. With a final of 11 per cent, the total dividend remains at 16 per cent.

### Development Sec. earnings rise

Development Securities, owners of the Dorchester Hotel and the Chichester yacht basin, and construction and oil interests, pushed its pre-tax profit up from £614,000 to £830,000 in 1970-71.

After a tax of £397,000 (£274,000) and the £12,000 (£8,000) attributable to minority interests, the net profit has moved up from £437,000 to £451,000. The group's affairs are still moving in the right direction and the directors say that the profit before tax and minority interests for 1970-71 should show a "significant" increase over last year.

### Double earnings from Witan

The Witan Investment Company turns in a good set of first quarter results. Gross income moved up from £889,303 to £1,071,493 in the three months

### Galliford profit jumps 13 pc

Galliford Brindley, the Leicestershire construction group, maintained its first half growth and pre-tax profits for

## Sea trip booking system outdated

By REX MALIK

Make an airline seat reservation and all the aids of modern computing, with instantaneous individual response, spring into action. But make a reservation to go by sea, and you're back in the era of the quill pen. Yet you would think that (particular when trying to make a summer booking the cross-Channel passenger and car ferry operations of British Rail would be ideally suited to a computer reservation system.

Yet currently there is only one such system in existence and that operates on much longer routes. It is run by P and O and it works on a 24-hour cycle giving a much slower, non-instantaneous response. As a result P and O and the rest of the world's great shipping lines are eyeing a project now being created by the Helsinki-based Silja Line, a consortium of two Finnish and one Swedish shipping companies.

Between them they operate 11 ships running from Helsinki and Turku in Finland and Norderby and Stockholm in Sweden. They provide three regular services and currently carry 1,300,000 passengers, 120,000 cars, and 50,000 trucks a year. The passenger load alone is expected to top the two million mark by the end of 1973. Currently this is all dealt with by phone and paper through 600 agents, though 10 handle 80 per cent of the business.

This is not, however, the main problem. Short of a sea travel with routes which are long enough to require cabin and other facilities is quite complex to organise, particularly when the accommodation on the ships can differ and can be booked in many combinations. Indeed, Silja even has a shipboard conference business as well as operating a semi-hotel service in port for those making business calls. What is more, a good weather forecast can send bookings rocketing. The Silja operator can be much more complex than in the airline seat reservation situation.

The solution chosen is to put it all up on a reservation system based on a Univac 9400 computer, with 40 terminals in the various Silja offices at the ports of call. This is taking a 30-man year systems design effort simply to cope with the reservation stage.

The cost? Well, Silja calculate that if they can obtain an extra passenger/cabin or passenger/car booking a trip, they will more than recover costs and as their analysis indicated that they currently lose nearly a thousand bookings a day through cancellations of all kinds, anything is obviously better than current practice.

It is no wonder that P and O are closely following the systems design and Silja's experience. But why the great shipping nations and lines should have left it all to a medium-size company which only operates in the Baltic remains a mystery.

## Apartheid row at UTG meeting

A group of anti-apartheid demonstrators bought one share each in United Transport Group to enable them to accuse the company of supporting apartheid and breaking Rhodesia sanctions at the Company's annual meeting in Chepstow, Mon.

At times the meeting became a shouting match, with demonstrators trying to make themselves heard above the clapping and jeering of other shareholders. But the protesters' claims were denied by the management. The group attacked the company's alleged involvement in South Africa, Rhodesia, and in particular in the controversial Cabora Bassa Dam scheme in Mozambique. The demonstrators called themselves the Dam Busters Committee of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The company chairman, Mr D. Lloyd Jones, said coloured drivers employed by the firm in South Africa received £76 a month, compared with the average for other drivers of £43 and an average in industry of £50.

## Show confidence in Ulster

The Northern Ireland Country Party has announced its intention to contest the forthcoming general election in the Ulster constituency.

A statement was issued by the party's Ulster branch, saying it would contest the seat of Londonderry City and County, which has been held by the Unionist Party since 1922.

The statement said the party was confident of winning the seat, and would be able to provide a strong alternative to the Unionist Party.

The party's Ulster branch is led by Mr. [Name], who has been active in the party's affairs for many years.

## "We have reshaped our business on sounder foundations and are now proceeding steadily with our planned expansion into a process engineering and contracting organisation of real world status."

Sir David Barritt, Chairman, Davy-Ashmore Ltd.

Other main points from Sir David Barritt's statement to shareholders for the year ended 31st March, 1971 are—

**Profit**  
Trading profit before reorganisation and taxation is £1,450,000. Profit available for distribution is £207,000. The dividend recommended is 6½ p (4½ p).  
Costs of our major reorganisation, started last year, have this year amounted to nearly £700,000.  
The taxation charge of 54½ p of profits before tax is exceptionally high mainly due to losses incurred overseas which cannot be offset for tax purposes this year.

**Reorganisation proceeding**  
Profit would have been £1 million higher but for losses in the sections of the Group engaged on heavy rolling mills. The elimination of these losses is one of the main objectives of the massive reorganisation of our business which has been going on for the past two years and which will be completed this year.

**Benefits already apparent**  
● Reorganisation of the roll foundries in Sheffield and Gateshead is complete. The reshaped business is now earning profits of around £700,000 a year.  
● Heavy plant and rolling mill manufacturing is now confined to one well equipped works in Sheffield. By September, annual costs will have been reduced by some £2 million.  
● Concentration of Power-Gas as a single operation in London will result in savings in operating costs of £1 million a year and has put the company in a better position to bid for large world projects.  
● Liquidity has been substantially improved by the disposal of non-essential peripheral interests.

**The Board**  
The appointments to the Board during the year consolidate the policy of strengthening the international character of the business and have significantly reinforced our commercial, financial and technical expertise.

**Selective acquisitions extend the Group's range**  
Several acquisitions of process engineering companies have been made, all capable of making significant contribution to future prosperity.

**They are:**  
Zimmer AG in Frankfurt, employing 1300 people and specialising in plant for the production of synthetic fibres. It adds an important new dimension to our process engineering capability.

**Bamag Verfahrenstechnik GmbH**, located near Frankfurt and employing 550 people on process engineering for the chemical, gas and water treatment industries.

**Wellman-Lord Inc.** (now Wellman-Powder Gas) located at Lakeland, Florida, U.S.A. This company employs 400 people, primarily on the engineering of fertilizer plants for which it has a high reputation.

**Good results from process plant engineering**  
Our process plant engineering companies made overall trading profits of about £1,500,000. Both in range of processes offered and world-wide services provided this sector of our business is now in a strong competitive position.

**Metals plant engineering**  
While the heavy rolling mill operations in Sheffield made losses totalling about £1,500,000, our other companies serving the metals industries enjoyed good trading conditions and achieved profits aggregating over £1,350,000.

**Research and Development**  
Significant progress has been made in two major projects: the continuous casting of metals and the solvent extraction of metals from ores. Zimmer AG will strengthen our research and development efforts.

**Outlook**  
There are now signs of an early improvement in the investment climate from which the Company will certainly benefit in the current financial year.

"Shareholders need have no doubts about the future. The Company's position today is incomparably better than it was a year ago. Much progress has been made in eliminating loss-making operations; essential assets have been sold; the business has been extensively restructured and directed into growth industries on an international scale; liquidity has been restored to a healthy level. As a result the Company is now in a strong position to take full advantage of the upturn in world trade when it comes. I am completely confident of the outcome."

Copies of the complete Report and Accounts are obtainable from: The Secretary, Davy-Ashmore Ltd., 15 Portland Place, London W1A 4DD.

## DAVY-ASHMORE

POWER-GAS • WELLMAN-POWER GAS • BAMAG • ZIMMER • ASHMORES • DAVY-UNITED  
DAVY CONSTRUCTION • LOEWY ROBERTSON • DAVY MANUFACTURING • DAVY ROLL

## Industry ready for European challenge

BRITAIN'S TEXTILE industry is ready to meet competition from other countries in the Six once we have entered the Common Market. This was the message which Mr S. Rothwell, managing director of the department of English Calico, brought to a conference on the EEC organised by Bolton Chamber of Commerce this week.

Mr Rothwell, who was formerly in the overseas department of the Textile Council, pointed out that the industry was no longer in the fragmented state it was at the time of the original application in 1962. Textiles were no longer a lame duck, although after many years of crying wolf about foreign imports, it was hardly surprising that the people still thought this way about the industry.

Entry into the EEC would decrease by 11.7 per cent.

## BANK BRIDGE SECURITIES LIMITED

Year to 31st March	1971	1970
Profit before taxation and minority interests	£1,186,199	£412,486
Profit after taxation and minority interests	£613,941	£217,554
Dividends:-		
Final Dividend	30%	20%
Total for year	45%	30%
Earnings per share	4.3p	2.4p

Bonus issue proposed of one for ten.

"We are reasonably satisfied with the results of the year and, having regard to current developments and plans, we are confident of a further increase in profits this year. We regard our investments in good growth or potential growth areas as the basis for future expansion and we will take every opportunity to increase our interests in these and related fields."

R.A. Palfreyman, Chairman.



















# BEA offer half-price journeys

Many of the thirty-odd anti-Market Conservative MPs—and not only Mr Marten—are puzzled by the concerted attempts by their constituency executives to spread good news about the Market:

Mr Jack Friswell, a local businessman. "We could not have a more sincere or hard-working representative," he wrote. "Put your trust in him again."

years, leapt to his feet at the end of the meeting to protest against the treatment of Mr Marten. He said afterwards: "They tried to say that the meeting was not in any way against Neil Marten—that's a

"There is going to be no arm-twisting from us. If he is going to contribute to bringing down the Government, we don't want it thought that we too have been instrumen-

Party to behave. I shall honour my election pledge to vote against the Common Market, and Mr Heath is fully aware of this." Mr Marten's opposition to the Market cost him a junior ministerial post.

fundamental. The very idea that he could be influenced to put his party first by voting the "right way" fills him with dismay. "This is why people have a down on politicians," he said.

departure and return, a cancellation charge of 25 per cent will be imposed up to four months from the date of departure, and 50 per cent after that. (BEA hopes to arrange insurance against

# Flight plan for

son's, for example, the quantities of dust caused by American scientist had assumed into the stratosphere by that SST exhaust gases would volcanoes."



**Cheap fl**

Br Brian Bluffield, managing director of Travelscene, des-

39 Gordon Square, London, W 1N. Tel. 01-636 4766

was involved in a collision between an estate car and a van. The car driver was also killed, but two children who were pushing the pushchair escaped injury. Two men in the van were only slightly hurt.

speed, and figures outside circles temperature. Letters show expected weather as follows: b, blue sky; bc, half-clouded; c, cloudy; d, drizzle; f, fog; h, hail; m, mist; o, overcast; p, showers; r, rain; s, snow; ts, thunderstorm. Arrows on the larger maps show direction of movement of pressure areas.

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Richard Lively, aged two, whose parents, of Leigh Farm, Standerwich, Somerset, are on holiday in Canada, was killed yesterday when his pushchair was involved in a collision between an estate car and a van. The car driver was also killed, but two children who were pushing the pushchair escaped injury. Two men in the van were only slightly hurt.

